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U.S.-USSR STRATEGIC ARMS GROUP HOLDS SESSION

LD031141 Moscow TASS in English 1133 GMT 3 Apr 85

[Text] Geneva April 3 TASS -- The group for strategic armaments has held a session here today within the framework of the Soviet-American talks on nuclear and space arms.

PREELECTION FUNDING LINKED TO CONGRESS MX VOTING

LD021424 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0230 GMT 2 Apr 85

[From "The International Diary" program presented by Konstantin Patsyuk]

[Text] We have already reported how in the last few days the U.S. Administration has pushed through Congress a part of its program for building up the strategic arms race, having achieved the allocation of $1.5 billion for the construction of another 21 intercontinental ballistic first-strike MX missiles. We have also reported what diverse means are used by the administration in order to achieve its end.

Now, yet another rather curious detail has become known. ASSOCIATED PRESS has carried out an investigation which at first sight has no direct relation to the voting in the highest legislative body of the United States. The results of this investigation have been unexpected for most, but it turns out that all the congressmen received far more financial contributions from the military-industrial monopolies during the last preelection campaign than before. Every candidate for the House of Representatives was generously granted more than $15,000, while a candidate for the Senate received more than $30,000. Overall, the major monopolies alone deposited the round sum of $3.6 million in the preelection funds of the participants in the Congress elections.

In the light of what has been said, a legitimate question arises: Is it not this that decisively influenced the outcome of the voting in favor of the MX program?

REAGAN REJECTS COMPROMISE WITH CONGRESS ON SDI

LD021622 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 2 Apr 85

[Text] The Reagan administration does not intend to abandon its plans to escalate the arms race on earth and extend it into space. Evidence of this is a pronouncement made by President Reagan in an interview with THE WASHINGTON POST. The head of the current Washington administration again advocated a large-scale antimissile defense system, with space-based elements. In an attempt to cover up the extremely dangerous nature of this program, Reagan alleged that it was a research program. He stated that the United States has made progress in carrying out a broad program for the rearmament of America, which, as we know, is aimed at achieving military supremacy over the USSR. In the process, he warned that he would not accept any compromise with Congress over reductions in spending on this program.

ANATOLIY GROMKYO ON DUTCH ATTITUDE TOWARD SDI

LD030501 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1550 GMT 2 Apr 85

[From the "Novosti" program]

[Text] A discussion meeting between mass information media representatives has taken place in the Netherlands.

[Begin video recording] [reporter K. Mazheyka -- identified by screen caption] What must be done so that the mass information media can facilitate the growth of trust between peoples? A discussion has been going on about this for 3 days within the walls of Van [as heard] Alerdinck Castle. The bases of the peace-loving Soviet foreign policy were expounded in the addresses of Anatoliy Andreyevich Gromyko, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences, and Vladimir Borisovich Lomeyko, publicist and international expert. After the meeting, we invited them to the microphone.

[Mazheyka] How do the Dutch, in your opinion, regard Washington's plans to spread the arms race into space?

[A.A. Gromyko -- identified by screen caption] I would say that, of course, under the influence of NATO propaganda, it must not be thought that all Dutch people have a clear perception of the aggressive character of these plans, but in our dicussions, I must say, we felt that the longer it goes on, the more that Dutch scientists, social figures, representatives of the press understand that these are not defensive plans. They understand that these are aggressive plans, that if the arms race spills out into space the cause of peace will suffer and arms will begin to creep over the whole globe. This simply must not be allowed. [end recording]

PENTAGON SEEKS FUNDS TO DEPLOY MISSILES IN HOLLAND

LD030754 Moscow TASS in English 0638 GMT 3 Apr 85

[Text] Washington April 3 TASS -- The Pentagon is asking more than 22 million dollars for the initial phase of work to prepare the deployment of nuclear-tipped cruise missiles at Woensdrecht base in Holland under a budget for the 1986 financial year. This has been reported in a speech in the Military Construction Subcommittee of the House Committee on Appropriations by George Bader, a high-ranking spokesman of the Pentagon.

As is known, the Government of Holland has not yet taken a final decision on the deployment of U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in its territory.

SDI REPRESENTS 'SPACE NOOSE' FOR U.S. ALLIES

PM021049 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 31 Mar 85 Second Edition p 3

["International Notes" by Captain Third Rank V. Kuzar: "Space Noose for West Europe"]

[Text] This week a session of the NATO Nuclear Planning Group has been held in Luxembourg. Taking part in it were defense ministers and chiefs of general staff of the bloc countries (excluding France and Iceland). The session advocated the further build-up of the nuclear first-strike potential in West Europe and also the modernization of tactical nuclear means.

The most important issue at the session was indisputably the discussion of the attitude of the European NATO states to the U.S. "star wars" program. As recent events show, Washington does not intend to abandon its efforts to secure military superiority over the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact, nor space programs as a means of achieving this end. In its desire to enlist the bloc partner's support in implementing these programs, the White House has mounted an unprecedented campaign of persuasion. Addressing the session, the Pentagon boss officially proposed that the NATO countries, as well as Japan, Australia, and Israel, take part in the militarization of space. To this end they are to determine for themselves within 60 days the most advantageous spheres for investing capital and then discuss them with the United States on a bilateral basis.

Let us note immediately that this persuasion has worked. The session participants, excluding the Greek and Spanish representatives, voted in support of the U.S. "Strategic Defense Initiative." It is true that they still tried to put a brave face on things, alleging that the aforementioned "initiative" is of a "purely research nature." But, after all, you do not load guns just to see how the cartridge fits into the barrel. THE SUNDAY TIMES was right when it wrote that "the actual onward movement of the interested industrial circles and technological progress will spur things on to the transfer of these plans from the drawing board into space."

Tempted by U.S. handouts, the Atlanticists are pushing West Europe into Washington's "space noose." After all, it is no secret that, by resorting to scientific, technological, and financial assistance from its allies, the United States is counting on transferring to them part of the burden of spending on militarizing space, and, what is more, undermining the economies of its main competitors and drawing them into its economic bondage. Something else is obvious, too. Involving the West European NATO countries in the "Strategic Defense Initiative" makes them direct participants in the process of undermining the military-strategic balance between East and West and further aggravating the international situation. Finally, this kind of ultimatum presented to the allies and the minimum "time for thought" have demonstrated yet again Washington's unceremonious attitude to its junior partners. There is no doubt that, in the interests of U.S. imperialism, the current U.S. Administration is always ready to tighten the noose the heads of the military departments are currently throwing over their own countries.

The following fact also causes alarm. The approval of the "star wars" program by one of the leading NATO military organs is evidence that the Pentagon's plans for militarizing space are gradually becoming NATO plans. Realizing all the danger of this turn of events, the progressive public of the West European countries is stepping up the struggle against transferring the arms race to space. Thus, the Danish Folketing (parliament) has approved a resolution which compels the country's government to condemn the aggressive U.S. plans. Opposition to Washington's "Strategic Defense Initiative" is growing in France. Dumas, the French external relations minister, recently announced that the use of space according to U.S. plans essentially means excessive armament and entails increased risk and danger.

There is no doubt that the decisions of the NATO Nuclear Planning Group session, adopted under U.S. pressure, pose an additional threat to the cause of world peace, and primarily to the security of the peoples of West Europe.

PRAVDA SUMS UP LATEST STOCKHOLM CDE SESSION

PM021019 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Apr 85 First Edition p 6

[Own correspondent M. Kostikov dispatch: "Components of Confidence. At the Stockholm Conference"]

[Text] Stockholm, March -- The fifth session of the Conference on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe has concluded its work in the Swedish capital. During the session the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries graphically demonstrated their desire to embark on concrete and businesslike talks not just in words but in actual fact. Right from the start of the Stockholm conference's work, the socialist countries have regarded of paramount importance major questions of a political and military nature, on whose resolution the reduction of the danger of war in Europe and a shift toward a significant improvement in the entire situation on the continent really depend.

On the very first working day of the latest session of the Stockholm conference, the USSR advanced an important initiative on the basis of the Warsaw Pact states' common position by submitting the "Basic Provisions of a Treaty on the Mutual Nonuse of Military Force and the Maintenance of Relations of Peace."

What do the socialist countries propose? The adoption of a pledge not to be the first to use either nuclear or conventional arms against each other and, thus, not to use military force against each other at all. This is the crux of the proposed treaty. A whole number of provisions are envisaged, which really accord with the vital security interests of all people. Such a treaty also proposes the nonuse of force against third countries and the taking of effective measures to prevent a space arms race, to end the race for both nuclear and conventional arms, to limit and reduce arms, and to achieve disarmament on the basis of the principle of equality of rights, balance, reciprocity, and identical respect for security interests. Such important pledges are essentially the chief components in achieving confidence, security, and broad international cooperation on the continent.

Developing the Helsinki accords, the socialist countries advanced a proposal to limit the scale of military exercises in Europe and the adjacent sea (ocean region and airspace to a level not exceeding 40,000 men. Indeed, in recent years the European Continent has become an arena for large-scale NATO "games" involving hundreds of thousands of servicemen and the use of a vast quality of all kinds of modern combat hardware. Here maneuvers of this kind, which embrace territories from the north to the south of the continent, follow one after another -- this is hardly distinguishable from constant preparations to deploy armed forces to wage combat operations -- and pose a real threat to states' security.

The American-NATO approach to resolving the problems facing the participants in this representative forum still does not relate to their very essence or their intitial cause or touch in practice on questions of limiting the level and scale of military activity. The very loudly and widely publicized "package" of proposals submitted by the NATO countries pursues the same old self-seeking aim: to achieve military superiority for the United States and NATO by hook or by crook, overtly or covertly. It is no coincidence that this "package" only contains military-technical measures aimed, supposedly, at increasing "transparency" in military activity on the continent but, in point of fact, at revealing the structure of the Armed Forces of the USSR and its allies and legalizing monitoring of their daily activities. This would be an additional broad channel for military intelligence and for gathering information on the Warsaw Pact countries' defense capability.

The NATO countries submitted for examination by this conference session a detailed document on exchanging preliminary plans for states' military activity in Europe. In practice this merely develops their notorious "transparency" concept and in no way leads to a reduction in the danger of military confrontation on the continent, the most important condition for creating an atmosphere of confidence. The "package" of NATO proposals to exchange military information provides for data to be supplied on the location of individual divisions, staffs, regiments, and other groups and subunits of troops. It is significant that this kind of Western "confidence-building measure" is also supplemented by the NATO proposal to check or inspect them, which pursues the same old aim of analyzing the Warsaw Pact countries' defense potential.

While preaching the need to implement such measures of "broad openness" in military activity in Europe, above all with regard to the socialist countries, Washington in no way extends them to its own territory. This kind of "confidence" accords neither with the strengthening of security nor, still less, with the principles of equality and non-detriment to either side. The very act of once again putting forward deliberately unacceptable proposals is nothing but an attempt to lead the forum's work into an impasse.

At the same time, if we take the large-scale political measures proposed by the USSR, which include, in addition to the treaty on the mutual nonuse of military force and the maintenance of relations of peace, steps such as a pledge by the nuclear powers not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, Europe's liberation from chemical weapons, and the cutting of military budgets, the United States takes an overtly obstructionist stand on all these questions. Nor does Washington intend to discuss the question connected with creating nuclear-free zones on the continent, which is a very important confidence-building measure in Europe, in which a whole series of European countries are interested.

Analyzing the course of the work of the Stockholm forum and its present session and meeting and talking with representatives of different countries, you become quite aware of the existence of barriers in the way of reaching an accord -- both barriers which are sometimes erected artificially, and quite objective barriers which depend directly on the complexity of the present international situation and the continuing policy of military confrontation being pursued by the United States.

However, the work of the Stockholm conference is not standing still. The countries participating in the forum are drawing closer both in time and in essence to talks on the whole range of problems facing them, as indicated by the start made on the activities of the two working groups set up at the conference. Of course substantial results can be achieved in Stockholm, but only if certain conference participants abandon their attempts to secure unilateral advantages.

L. Petrov, head of the Bulgarian delegation, believes that the conference can and must make a real contribution to the work begun by the Helsinki All-European Conference. The USSR's major initiatives, including the "Main Provisions of a Treaty on the Mutual Nonuse of Military Force and the Maintenance of Relations of Peace," he pointed out, follow the channel of developing the Helsinki accords, and their implementation is a vitally important question for Europe's peaceful future. At the same time, the socialist countries' proposals provide an opportunity to verify the West's attitude in practice and their own real desire to improve the situation on the continent.

In the Polish delegation's opinion, its leader W. Konarski said in an interview with PRAVDA's correspondent, the USSR's initiative accords with the interests of the majority of the countries participating in the conference's work, including certain European NATO states. The U.S. side has still not displayed any interest in this, although last year Washington's official spokesmen repeatedly declared the importance of starting talks on the nonuse of force.

As for the N and N group (neutral and nonaligned countries), their approach to resolving the Stockholm forum's tasks reflects the need to take measures to restrict military activity in Europe. Certain aspects of the position of the states in this group are consonant with the Soviet initiatives. However, as circles in those countries themselves believe, particularly the representatives of Sweden, Austria, and Yugoslavia, they have placed on the conference table merely an initial set of their proposals, which still have to be elaborated in greater detail.

The Stockholm conference is approaching a crucial phase. The specific proposals submitted by the delegations of the USSR and the other Warsaw Pact countries represent a good base for reaching accords on mutually acceptable measures of both a political and a military-technical nature to strengthen security and confidence in Europe. The socialist states expect these proposals, including the "Main Provisions of a Treaty on the Mutual Nonuse of Military Force and the Maintenance of Relations of Peace" submitted by the Soviet Union, to be examined in a constructive spirit. This would open up prospects for substantial progress in the work of the Stockholm forum and would promote the achievement of a genuine atmosphere of confidence in strengthening security and the transition to disarmament in Europe -- that is, everything toward which 33 European states, the United States, and Canada paved the way by signing the Helsinki accords almost 10 years ago.

PRAVDA REVIEW ON MX, SDI, LATIN AMERICA

PM021337 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 Mar 85 First Edition p 4

[Article by Vladimir Mikhaylov: "International Review"]

[Text] There Are Signals and Signals

There is a little more than a month to go before the 40th victory anniversary. The Memorial March, recalling the heroic liberation of Europe, is approaching the main point marking the beginning of the period of a peace which will soon enter its 5th decade. The peoples are becoming increasingly aware of today's great truth: The secret of the unprecedented longevity of peace in Europe lies in the fact that the positions of socialism, to which aggressive wars are alien and which has an inherent desire to prevent military catastrophes and to consolidate peace, are stronger here than anywhere else.

The festival of liberation is also crossing Hungarian soil, approaching the country's western frontiers. Its temporary coexistence with the MSZMP congress, which opened up new prospects in socialist building, symbolizes the unity of socialism and peace.

The other day a powerful signal was transmitted from Moscow to the world's peace-loving forces. The participants of the WPC Presidium session -- representatives from all continents gathered together in the Soviet capital -- appealed to the peoples of the world to halt "star wars" preparations and to ensure the success of the Geneva talks. The session adopted a declaration: "Let the year of the 40th victory anniversary be the year of victory over the threat of nuclear war!" The years when the peoples of the anti-Hitler coalition fought together, the declaration notes, demonstrated that no differences between political and social systems are a barrier to joint struggle against the common danger. This was the case during the years of the war against fascism and it should be particularly so today, as we face the threat of a nuclear catastrophe. The Soviet-American talks on nuclear and space armaments which have started in Geneva offer the real hope that this formidable danger can be averted. It is necessary now to do everything to ensure that the two sides' joint pledge to the world on the subject and objectives of the talks is fulfilled in practice.

There has been a different type of signal from Washington. A Socialist International delegation -- namely, the Consultative Council on Disarmament, headed by its chairman, Finnish Prime Minister K. Sorsa -- went there.

Before it left for the United States the delegation was received at the highest level in Moscow. The talks there and the meeting with the CPSU Central Committee general secretary were friendly and constructive. They were devoted to questions of the struggle to end the arms race and prevent it spreading to space, to halt the buildup and deployment of nuclear arsenals and switch to their radical reduction, and to improve the international climate and develop fruitful cooperation between states -- questions of vital importance for the whole of mankind. There was confirmation of the CPSU's readiness for active cooperation to achieve these ends with all peace-loving social forces, including the parties in the Socialist International.

In Washington the Socialist International Consultative Council on Disarmament was not received by the U.S. President. A HELSINGIN-SANOMAT correspondent reported that he was "very busy persuading the members of the House of Representatives to allocate appropriations for MX missiles." They had no time for disarmament problems and the Consultative Council's demands "to halt the development of both defensive and offensive systems, including space weapons, and to halt the deployment of medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe."

Getting Congress to cough up money for military concerns for the production of another 21 MX missiles was no easy matter. All the sophisticated methods of "manipulation," even down to threats to deprive the districts they represent of state subsidies, were used against the congressmen who oppose MX. But nearly 50 percent of the House of Representatives was against the buildup of the strategic potential. Why? Well, because it is hard to ignore the people's growing desire to replace the fragile world of military confrontation with the world of equal international cooperation which was tested and proven in the seventies.

"Star Wars" and West Europe

"America doesn't need MX" -- this brief formula, uttered by Speaker of the House of Representatives T. O'Neill and backed up by the votes of nearly 50 percent of Congress, apparently explains why the advocates of an excessive arms buildup are pulling out all stops. They are in a hurry because they are frightened lest the resistance in the country and abroad reach the level where the implementation of these plans will be impossible.

The point is that the NATO allies' opposition has become stiffer of late. "The phase of tactical restraint in dialogue within the alliance is now past," the FINANCIAL TIMES noted.

The detailed criticism of the "star wars" program by British Foreign and Commonwealth Secretary G. Howe, which Washington brushed aside at first, began to acquire so much support in West European capitals that it could no longer be ignored. The British secretary's objections, although expessed diplomatically in the form of doubts and thoughts, touched on the very essence of the problem. The "research" will lead to the production and deployment of space weapons, and this will frustrate hopes of arms limitation and wreck the talks between West and East. As a result, security will not increase but, on the contrary, will be sharply diminished, particularly for West Europe. The solution of the chief question -- war and peace -- for the European NATO partners will pass entirely into the hands of Washington, and they certainly do not want that.

The West European NATO countries are also very frightened that as a result of Washington's space adventure they may again be driven into the trenches of the cold war. Their economic ties with the socialist countries would be undermined and West Europe would suffer a setback in its competition with the United States.

There are other worries as well. The agreement of the Governments of the FRG, Britain, and Italy and, recently, Belgium also to the deployment of the new U.S. nuclear missiles has put them in a very difficult position. Essentially they have had to act against the clearly expressed will of the vast majority of the populace. Involvement in or mere approval of the U.S. space plans may critically weaken these governments' positions in their own countries.

In the West European capitals there has been a series of meetings in recent days at various levels. In each case questions relating to the approach to the Geneva talks and to the "star wars" plans have dominated the agenda.

The French-West German summit meeting in Paris "coordinated stances vis-a-vis the U.S. President's 'Strategic Defense Initiative.'" In Koenigswinter, near Bonn, at a conference of FRG and British politicians, scholars, and trade unionists, the attitude toward the space militarization program "was hostile." FRG President R. Von Weizsaecker addressed the conference and, the STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG reported, "warned against viewing the U.S. space plans as a technological challenge which Europe must take up."

In Lisbon representatives of the European NATO countries' socialist and social democratic parties came out against the militarization of space and advocated "exerting a more effective influence on the processes of the reduction of tension between West and East." One of the conference's conclusions is that since the deployment of the Pershing II and cruise missiles the threat to peace has increased considerably.

Analyzing West Europe's attitude toward the U.S. "star wars" program, the Paris magazine ENJEUX notes that the program's "first task" is a desire to "nullify the factor of deterrence by third countries or integrate them to such an extent that they lose their significance." "France and Britain are in the firing line on this question," the magazine writes. "It should not frighten us that in this case there is a correspondence of interests with the Soviet Union. In short, we should seek the correspondence of interests that Europe wants and renounce the path of dependence and subjection."

The process of realization in the West of the common interest of the countries of Europe, and of the whole world for that matter, in preventing the militarization of space is what worries the Pentagon most of all. Its fear is that West Europe's voice will help Americans to see that the military space programs are illusory and dangerous and will strengthen resistance to their implementation in the United States.

The Pentagon has been besieging its parners in the West and in the East. The European NATO countries along with Japan and Australia were given 60 days to say whether they were prepared to join in the "star wars" preparations. The chief advocates of space militarization -- U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger and General Abrahamson, leader of the "research" into space weapons -- visited the besieged countries' camp. Did they surrender?

So far none of them has said yes. Australia rejected the suggestion out of hand. Japan "expressed understanding" with regard to the "research work" in the United States, but, as the foreign minister said, "neither more nor less than that." The West European capitals are finding it hard to conceal their annoyance -- they did not expect such unceremonious treatment. Even the faithful U.S. "armor bearers" in Bonn displayed obstinacy -- they refused to recognize the 60-day period and said that they "would welcome the kind of development whereby the Soviet-American talks in Geneva prevented the arms race in space and stopped it on earth." Two states -- NATO members Greece and Denmark -- have already adopted a negative stance on the ultimatum-style proposal.

So they failed to overrun the allies. Washington is relying on the "attractiveness" of its military orders. The allies' involvement in space militarization, the Pentagon reasons, will go a long way toward forming a global Western military-industrial complex. It will be the kind of force capable of imposing on individual countries' governments a course away from international detente toward an unbridled arms buildup. It cannot be said, however, that the Western world has gone blind and is prepared to become the feeble vassal of a transatlantic sovereign. Japan and Europe, unlike the United States, have had first-hand experience of war and have not forgotten in 40 years what the consequences are of faith in strength and in a "wonder weapon."

The Other America

The situation in other areas is by no means what Washington would like to be. South of the United States, in Latin America, it is becoming increasingly difficult to preserve the still extant military dictatorships. The independence of most countries in this large part of the world is strengthening, despite all the difficulties inherited from the past and created by neocolonialism.

This is one of the main reasons why Washington is increasing its military and terrorist operations against Nicaragua. It wants to "teach a lesson" to the countries which not long ago were called U.S. "backwaters." Although the "experimental" intervention in Grenada should have suggested that force in the modern world does not suppress but causes increased resistance.

The visit that R. Alfonsin, president of Argentina, the second biggest state in Latin America, has just paid to Washington, shows how different is the thinking of people living south of the United States. In the exchange of speeches the U.S. President tried to portray Marxism-Leninism as a "threat" to "Americans all the way from the northern slopes of Alaska to the tip of Tierra del Fuego" and urged them "not to stand aside and let a communist tyranny imposed by Nicaragua spread to the free countries of the American Continent." But in his reply the Argentine president talked about other, genuine dangers. "The democratic countries," he said, "must actually achieve the substantial economic results which are so essential to the safeguarding of social democracy. That is why here, in Latin America, together with hope, there is the fear caused by our peoples' unfulfilled expectations..."

Fear of the "communist threat"? Certainly not. The real threat "is debt, which in Argentina exceeds $40 billion and in Latin America as a whole -- $400 billion. This, of course, is an obstacle to the development of democratic systems."

In response to the attempts to incite the Latin American countries to participate in crushing Nicaragua, the Argentine president said that "peace can be achieved through dialogue" on the basis of the "long-standing principle of international law -- the principle of noninterference." This is the dominant stance in most countries south of the United States. The "other" America is becoming increasingly aware that if it allows Nicaragua to be dealt with, Washington's tyranny will be difficult to stop.

Despite sabotage by the United States, steps are being taken to increase the activity of the Contadora Group of countries which has been looking for a peace formula for Central America. Washington is trying to obstruct this by pumping more and more heat into the Nicaraguan situation. It has started to move tank units, helicopters, and saboteurs right up to Nicaragua's borders and is preparing new "maneuvers" involving an even more impressive North American force than before. The leader of the U.S. Administration has bluntly stated that his aim is to eliminate the "present structure" of government in Nicaragua.

It is not the first time Washington has backed reactionary rabble rejected by the people. "The very fact that Nicaragua is the target of a military attack by forces directed and supplied by old 'Uncle Sam,' who has interfered so often in the affairs of Central America," THE NEW YORK TIMES warns, "will most likely increase the grass roots support for the Sandinist government and strengthen Nicaragua's national unity for rebuffing outside aggression." It will increase the unity not only of Nicaragua but of the whole of the "other" America.

The U.S. interventionist policy south of its borders is an expression of Washington's general orientation toward military force in international affairs. It is the force fueling tension all over the world and cranking up the arms race that is responsible for the sufferings of the peoples who are subject to imperialist oppression and exploitation, the WPC declaration rightly says.

JAMAICA YOUTH CONFERENCE 'SHOW' DENOUNCED

LD011830 Moscow TASS in English 1645 GMT 1 Apr 85

["Who Represent the Youth of the World in Jamaica?" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow April 1 TASS -- TASS commentator Yuriy Sizorin writes:

The Washington sponsored "arts festival" and "youth conference" of the so-called countries of the "free world" in Jamaica, which is opening in that country today, can be rightly compared with an attempt at torpedoing the world festival movement and the noble ideas of the International Youth Year.

Pressure, intimidation, blackmail and pay-offs have been the main methods in preparation for the "rally" in Jamaica, whose aim is to distract the attention of young people of the world from the 12th World Festival of Youth and Students in Moscow, at which young people will have an opportunity to discuss the topical issues of the present: the threat of nuclear war, the spread of the arms race to outer space, the problems of unemployment, hunger, poverty and illiteracy.

The Washington subsidized so-called "International Secretariat" barred all of Jamaica's youth organizations from participation in the preparations for the festival, and decided on its own to whom the invitations to the "free world" should be extended. It interpreted Washington-style the watchword of the International Youth Year -- "participation, development, peace" and announced "undemocratic" the youth organizations in many socialist and developing countries. Thus, for example, the All-Africa Youth Movement refused to attend the Jamaica meeting. And then, the sponsors of the conference, found, apparently not without difficulty, a certain Senegalese and offered him to represent the interests of the whole continent. A protest against the "alternative festival" in Jamaica has also been unanimously expressed by the Arab Student Union. Then the "International Secretariat" "entrusted" Israeli Uzi Landau to represent the whole of the Middle East in keeping with Washington's policy in the region.

Cuba and Nicaragua will also be "represented" at the festival. But not by young people of those countries, but by the so-called "fighters for democracy" from among the Cuban and Nicaraguan counter-revolutionaries, who are on the CIA's payroll. The young people of Afghanistan have not been invited to Jamaica, but Afghan counter-revolutionary bandits, who stained themselves with the blood of their compatriots have been invited to Jamaica, their fare being paid by the organizers. It becomes obvious that they look forward not to the arrival of champions of peace and freedom to Jamaica. This would be in conflict with the designs of the Jamaica show, which has been conceived rather as a rally of the contras.

One cannot help asking in this connection: Does this show accord at least in a measure with the principles of the UN-sponsored youth year? An answer to this is the refusal to participate in the assemblage in Jamaica of non-governmental youth organizations associated with the UN system, and its condemnation by practically all prestigious international democratic youth organizations: The World Federation of Democratic Youth, the International Union of Students, the International Union of Socialist Youth, the Arab Union of Students and others. A statement to this effect was made by representatives of 120 countries at the fourth meeting of the international preparatory committee for the 12th World Festival of Youth and Students, which closed in the Soviet capital today. The youth and students festival is due to open in Moscow on July 27.

UN ECE CHIEF SAHLGREN MEETS SOVIET OFFICIALS

PM011353 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 Apr 85 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Conversations Held"]

[Text] Klaus Sahlgren, executive secretary of the UN ECE, has been in Moscow. He was received by G.I. Marchuk, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology, and held conversations with Yu.A. Izrael, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Hydrometerology and Environmental Control, and V.F. Maltsev, USSR first deputy foreign minister. Meetings were held with G.A. Arbatov, director of the USSR Academy of Sciences Institute of the United States of America and Canada, and O.T. Bogomolov, director of the USSR Academy of Sciences Institute of the Economics of the World Socialist System. K. Sahlgren also met CEMA secretary V.V. Sychev.

During the conversations questions of the UN ECE's activity, as well as problems of developing and deepening international economic, trade, scientific, and technical ties among the countries of the region, were discussed.

GROMYKO RECEIVES CANADA'S CLARK IN MOSCOW

LD021540 Moscow TASS in English 1532 GMT 2 Apr 85

[Text] MOSCOW April 2 TASS -- The Canadian Minister of Foreign Affairs Joseph Clark, who is on an official visit in the USSR at the Soviet Government's invitation, today arrived here from Novosibirsk.

At the air port the guest was welcomed by member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, First Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the USSR Andrey Gromyko and other officials.

Talks Begin

LD031254 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1116 GMT 3 Apr 85

[Text] Moscow 3 Apr (TASS) -- Talks were held in the Kremlin today between Andrey Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and USSR minister of foreign affiars, and Joseph Clark, Canada's secretary of state for external affairs, who is in the USSR on an official visit at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

There was an exchange of views on topical international problems and questions of bilateral Soviet-Canadian relations in a businesslike atmosphere.

In conditions of the increased tension in the world, Andrey Gromyko stressed, the Soviet Union's foreign policy is aimed primarily at securing a decisive turn for the better in the development of events in the international arena. We shall continue to increase our efforts toward preserving peace and curbing the arms race, especially the nuclear arms race.

The Soviet Union is acting from these positions at the Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva on questions of nuclear and space arms. The achievement of the aims of the talks -- to avert the militarization of space, to stop the arms race on earth, and to radically reduce nuclear arms -- is possible, of course, only with the presence of a counter-movement on the part of the United States.

The attention of Joseph Clark was turned to the major initiatives of the Soviet Union in improving the international climate and reviving the process of detente. A responsible, constructive approach to them from the West could greatly assist a fundamental improvement of the world situation. It would be possible to worthily mark the 40th anniversary of the great victory over Hitlerite fascism with concrete steps in the direction of preventing nuclear war and developing mutually advantageous cooperation between states with different social systems.

Putting forward his government's point of view, Joseph Clark spoke of Canada's interest in searching for ways of lessening international tension and removing the threat of nuclear war. Proceeding from this, the Canadian Government is placing great hopes on the Soviet-American talks in Geneva and will be governed in its actions by a desire to assist their fruitful outcome.

During discussion of the present-day situation in Europe, the Soviet side noted the necessity of a constructive search for mutually acceptable accords at the conference in Stockholm and of reaching weighty results destined to help strengthen European security. Conclusion of a treaty on reciprocal nonuse of military force would have a favorable influence on the situation in Europe and throughout the world.

The Canadian minister set forth his government's approach to the problems discussed at the conference, including in relation to the principle of nonuse of force to resolve problem areas in relations between states.

During the talks there was an exchange of views concerning the situation in other parts of the world. Andrey Gromyko and Joseph Clark spoke in favor of a political settlement in the Near East on the basis of the corresponding UN resolutions. The Soviet side stressed that the achievements of this goal are possible only through joint efforts by all interested parties in convening an international conference on the Near East.

The side expressed support for the efforts of the Contadora Group to seek a political settlement of Central American problems on the basis of strict adherence to the principles of noninterference in the internal affairs of states.

During an exchange of views on bilateral relations they noted their common aspiration to ensure that the steady trend towards progressive development continues in Soviet-Canadian relations. The sides confirmed their readiness to step up the political dialogue, to expand and cement mutually advantageous cooperation between the USSR and Canada in trade, economic, scientific, technical, cultural, and other spheres, to the advantage of the peoples of both countries, in the interests of world peace.

Officials Attend Luncheon

LD031258 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 3 Apr 85

[Excerpt] Gromyko gave a luncheon today in honor of Clark and speeches were exchanged. The text of the speeches will be published in the press. Present at the luncheon were Comrade Vorotnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers; Comrade Nurigev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, USSR ministers and other officials, as well as the officials accompanying Clark.

MOSCOW RADIO REPORTS REAGAN-NUMAYRI TALKS

LD022148 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1630 GMT 2 Apr 85

[Text] U.S. President Reagan held talks with Sudanese President Numayri in the White House. One of the main questions discussed was that of the catastrophic situation of Sudan's economy. The American side used the talks to try to involve Sudan more actively in the implementation of its adventurist designs in this region of the African Continent, aimed in particular against Ethiopia and Libya, whose independent policy provokes anger in Washington.

TOLKINOV MEETS U.S. SCIENTISTS' FEDERATION HEAD

LD021533 Moscow TASS in English 1524 GMT 2 Apr 85

[Text] Moscow April 2 TASS -- Lev Tolkinov, chairman of the Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet, has received today Jeremy Stone, director of the Federation of American Scientists.

During the talk the guest's attention was drawn to the numerous Soviet peace initiatives directed at preventing nuclear war and militarization of outer space, at putting an end to the arms race.

PENTAGON PAMPHLET 'SOVIET MILITARY POWER' VIEWED

LD021707 Moscow TASS in English 1628 GMT 2 Apr 85

[Text] Moscow April 2 TASS -- Vladimir Chernyshev, TASS military news analyst, writes:

It has long been at known that each time when the question of appropriations for the Pentagon comes up for discussion at the United States Congress, a fresh noisy "Soviet military menace", "growth of the Soviet Union's military power" campaign is started. The current year is no exception. The draft military budget under discussion in Congress now provides for the appropriation of enormous sums on the deployment of new weapons systems, on work in the field of space-based weapons. It became necessary to "convince" the congressmen, hence the Pentagon's new pamphlet "Soviet Military Power" has been issued. It is a clearly fantastic piece of fiction, but absolutely no scientific, and, to put it mildly, an unscrupulous, one.

Take, for example, the chapter "Strategic Defence and Space Programmes". Its very title has been so chosen that it should bring to mind the so-called "Strategic Defence Initiative" of the USA, to be plain, Reagan's "star wars". It is alleged that the Soviet Union is involved in something similar. To impress this idea on an uninformed reader, direct insinuations are made that the Soviet Union continues giving very high priority to the programmes for the military uses of outer space, has created a layered strategic defence system, is developing laser weapons and so on and so forth. It is even alleged that the Soviet Union may be (sic) preparing an ABM system for its territory.

Such "may be"'s are very often used by the authors of concoctions about a "Soviet menace", and are added proof that they have no and cannot have at their disposal any real facts, that could confirm the truth of their inventions.

Speaking earnestly, the Pentagon, and to be more specific, its chief Caspar Weinberger, who presented a new "research paper" should be reminded of concrete facts. Already on the day of the first manned outer space flight of Yuriy Gagarin, the USSR has addressed all people of the world, the entire progressive mankind with a call that near-earth space be turned by common efforts into an area of cooperation in the interests of peace and progress. In its memoranda of March 18 and April 30, 1957 and of March 15, 1958, the USSR was persistently trying to convince Washington of the dangers stemming from military encroachments upon outer space. It proposed that a treaty be concluded banning the deployment of weapons of any type in outer space (1981), then a treaty banning the use of force in outer space and from outer space towards the earth (1983). It came up with the urgent and important question of the use of outer space solely with peaceful aims (1984).

What was the response of the USA? All these calls and proposals proved to be "unacceptable" to it. In the field of outer space weapons, too, the USA has from the very outset initiated an unbridled race. Already on October 19, 1959, an experiment was conducted in the USA, in whose course a satellite "Explorer-6" was intercepted by means of a missile launched from a B-47 bomber. Washington has set out to ensure for itself, as one of its most important objectives, scientific-technical superiority in the use of outer space with military aims.

Spokesmen for the Pentagon have kept saying that "outer space is already a sphere of military operations", that "operations in outer space require the attainment of superiority in that field", that military efforts in outer space "will help the United States restore its strategic superiority over the Soviet Union."

By the time the Reagan administration came to power, the Pentagon's spendings on outer space military programmes had reached 100 billion dollars. Meanwhile, the current administration has spent on these aims already 30 billion dollars over the past three years.

In recent years, Washington has taken course for a wide use of outer space for the deployment of weapons, including satellite killer weapons and weapons for launching strikes against ground targets as well as for ABM purpose. Caspar Weinberger, U.S. secretary of defence, said in 1982 that the United States should acquire a potential making it possible not only to disrupt the functioning of enemy space systems, but put them out of action.

There has been not enough place, certainly, in the Pentagon's pamphlet for all of these facts. Otherwise, the role of the United States in the world would look too unattractive to the readers.

## U.S. BUDGET SHOWS OPPOSITION TO ARMS LIMITATION

PM021504 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 2 Apr 85 Second Edition p 3

[Colonel V. Ivannikov article under the rubric "The Facts Expose": "Previous Course"]

[Text] The U.S. Congress is continuing to debate the country's draft federal budget for fiscal 1986. On the expenditure side of the budget, a gigantic sum -- $313.7 billion (that is 10 percent more than in the last fiscal year) -- is intended for the Pentagon. Taking account of other departments' military programs, total U.S. military appropriations will reach the peacetime record figure of $322.2 billion.

One-third of the military budget -- $106.8 billion -- is being allocated to the project for purchases of new arms systems and military hardware. Speaking in Congress, Defense Secretary C. Weinberger and General J. Vessey, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, stressed that the Pentagon intends to obtain funds for the entire spectrum of nuclear and nonnuclear arms. However, as in previous years, chief attention is being devoted to the buildup of strategic offensive nuclear arms.

The draft budget envisages the production of another 48 MX first-strike intercontinental ballistic missiles, in addition to the - batches of 21 missiles planned by the Pentagon for production this year. Major appropriations are being allocated for the development of Midgetman and Trident II intercontinental ballistic missiles and the construction of the 13th Ohio class submarine for these missiles; the purchase of another 48 B-1B heavy bombers, which will result in their numbers reaching 100; the creation of the new "Stealth" strategic bomber; and the further production of Pershing II and cruise missiles in all launch variants to strengthen the nuclear grouping in Europe. Funds have been allocated for the siting of cruise missiles on submarines and surface ships.

Great importance in the draft budget is given to scientific research and experimental design work to create more destructive arms ($39.3 billion is being sought). A special place is given to create a large-scale ABM system with space-based elements. Some $3.7 billion has been requested for this work (twice as much as last year) with expenditure subsequently being increased to $26 billion in 1990. Appropriations for work in the field of antisatellite weapons are being tripled. It is planned to make further use of the space shuttle for military purposes. All this reaffirms that the Pentagon does not intend to give up its space ambitions.

Great attention continues to be devoted to the general forces. In 1984 the U.S. Armed Forces received more than 750 new ML Abrams tanks, 600 armored personnel carriers, 200 Patriot antiaircraft missiles, up to 500 Air Force and naval warplanes, 130 helicopters, and up to 50 ships of various types worth almost $10 billion. It is planned to maintain the same volume of conventional arms purchases in 1986. It is also planned to continue construction of strategic military transport planes, new cruisers and destroyers, and Los Angeles class multirole nuclear strike submarines. Funds are being sought for the production of binary chemical weapons.

The latest U.S. military budget is the fruit of the present administration's aggressive aspirations. Whereas in its first 4 years in power it spent almost $1 trillion on military needs, in the coming 5-year period (1986-1990) it is planned to spend another 2 trillion. Every day the Pentagon will be given the opportunity to grind its way through almost $1 billion! This convincingly shows yet again the true goals of Washington's foreign policy -- a gamble on force and an escalation of the arms race in order to achieve military superiority over the USSR, and interference in other states' internal affairs.

The draft federal budget is itself proof of unchecked rampaging militarism to suit a small group of representatives of the military-industrial complex. It reflects the essence of the administration's militarist course. Even the U.S. press has described the draft as "politically risky," bearing in mind above all its antipeople social thrust. It should also be considered "risky" in terms of foreign policy, since it reflects the desire of U.S. militarist circles to maintain tension in the world and oppose the arms limitation and reduction process.

## U.S. ANNOUNCES UNDERGROUND NUCLEAR TEST IN NEVADA

LD030402 Moscow TASS in English 0356 GMT 3 Apr 85

[Text] San Francisco April 3 TASS -- The United States has carried out another underground test of a nuclear device codenamed "Hermosa" at the proving ground in Nevada. The yield of the device, according to a spokesman of the U.S. Department of Energy, was 20 to 150 kilotons.

That was the third underground explosion of a nuclear device announced by the United States this year and the 633rd one at the proving ground in Nevada since 1951 when the United States started to implement an extensive program for testing new types of nuclear weapons.

## POLITICIANS URGE U.S.-USSR NUCLEAR WAR COMMISSION

LD022244 Moscow TASS in English 1632 GMT 2 Apr 85

[Text] Washington April 2 TASS -- Prominent American politicians, Senators William Proxmire (Democrat, Wisconsin) and Mark Hatfield (Republican, Oregon), have called for the establishment of a joint Soviet-American commission to study climatic and biological consequences of nuclear war with a view to preventing it. They submitted a draft resolution for consideration to the upper house of the U.S. Congress.

The draft resolution says that the commission is to gather and analyze data on the harmful effect of nuclear conflict on the earth's atmosphere, its climate and environment. The joint commission is to promote an exchange of information between American and Soviet scientists and to conduct joint research work that would benefit both countries. The draft provides for scientists from other nuclear powers joining in the commission's work.

## USSR TRADE DELEGATION'S U.S. VISIT CONCLUDES

PM021023 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Apr 85 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Developing Trade Ties"]

[Text] San Francisco, 31 Mar -- A delegation of the USSR Chamber of Commerce and Industry headed by V.P. Pletnev, first deputy chairman of the chamber's presidium, has concluded its visit to the United States. During its stay in the United States the delegation visited the States of California and Oregon and had meetings and talks with representatives of business circles and the public, discussing questions of the state of trade and economic ties between the two countries and their development.

Together with representatives of more than 100 American companies the Soviet delegation participated in a conference in Portland (Oregon) on prospects for the development of USSR-U.S. trade. The Soviet delegation's visit was in return for a visit to the Soviet Union in 1983 by a delegation of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce.

## SHULTZ ADDRESS ON U.S. AFRICAN POLICY CRITICIZED

LD021352 Moscow TASS in English 1317 GMT 2 Apr 85

[Text] Washington April 2 TASS -- In the view of the U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, the main cause of the economic plight of a number of African countries is their unwillingness to follow the capitalist road of development.

Addressing the annual conference on "Black Participation in Higher Education" here on Monday, he stressed that African economic problems could only be resolved in the context of the market economy. According to him, the United States will do everything possible to help achieve this. In practice this American "assistance" amounts to open financial and economic blackmail and pressure as Washington tries to force African countries to revise their domestic and foreign policies to suit the United States.

Touching upon Washington's relations with the Pretoria regime, the secretary of state confirmed that the administration intended to continue its policy of "constructive engagement" with Pretoria which, according to him, contributed to "positive change" in South Africa.

In reality Washington's course of comprehensive rapprochement with South Africa has brought about the escalation of repression of the non-white population in the country and to a dramatic growth of Pretoria's aggressiveness towards independent neighbouring states. Viewing Pretoria as the main vehicle of its military and strategic interests in the south of Africa, the United States is closing its eyes to the crimes perpetrated by the South African regime and keeps contributing to its strengthening by supplies of advanced technology and military and police hardware. The U.S. secretary of state again linked the settlement of the Namibian problem to other, absolutely irrelevant issues.

## U.S. SCHOOL OF AMERICAS REOPENS TO TRAIN LATINS

LD022245 Moscow TASS in English 1536 GMT 2 Apr 85

[Text] Madrid April 2 TASS -- The "School of Americas" has resumed training officers from among Latin American servicemen, this time on U.S. territory, EFE news agency reports. 137 officers from Latin American countries started classes late last month.

The School of Americas had earlier been based in Panama, where it functioned for 38 years. It was closed on September 30 last year in line with the 1977 American-Panamanian treaties. Tons of weapons, teaching aids and special literature were then shipped to the United States. The "school", training the military refined methods of (?suppression) [word indistinct] liberation movements in the region, opened wide its doors in Fort Benning, Georgia State. Annually, the United States sets aside 3.5 million dollars for its maintenance.

The opening of the School of America on U.S. territory shows that the Washington administration is not going to abandon its course of state-sponsored terrorism. Washington sticks to its policy of backing military dictatorial regimes which impose in their countries orders that suit the White House. It is no accident that many dictators, past and present, who came to power following bloody coups, had graduated from the School of Americas. By training more military, they in Washington pursue quite a definite objective: to prevent the lessening of tension in Central America and thus preserve conditions for expanding U.S. military presence in the region, for "justifying" aggressive actions against Nicaragua.

U.S.-ASEAN ECONOMIC CONFERENCE REPORTED

LD030841 Moscow TASS in English 0758 GMT 3 Apr 85

[Text] Washington April 3 TASS -- A conference on U.S.-ASEAN economic relations is in session at the U.S. State Department. It is attended by about 50 high-ranking representatives of the Association of South-East Asian Nations member states, grouping Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Brunei. The United States is represented by officials of the State Department and other departments. The proceedings of the conference are held in closed session. Explaining the reason for such an unusual secrecy, local observers stress that the list of questions under debate at the conference is actually not confined to economic issues. It is indicated here in this connection that at present the Reagan administration is making an utmost effort to draw the ASEAN countries into the implementation of the U.S. military-strategic designs in Asia. As for economic relations with the ASEAN countries, U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz and Under Secretary W. Allen Wallis frankly told a press conference that the United States was, on the one hand, pressing the ASEAN states into extending access for U.S. commodities and capital to their domestic markets, and, on the other, into creating most propitious conditions in those countries for the private sector.

U.S. TO OUTFIT THAILAND WITH 12 F-16'S

LD030856 Moscow TASS in English 0826 GMT 3 Apr 85

[Text] Washington April 3 TASS -- The Pentagon has notified the U.S. Congress about the decision to supply Thailand with 12 advanced F-16 fighter bombers worth a total of around 360 million dollars. Thailand will for the first time ever be provided with such sophisticated aircraft.

The Reagan administration does not conceal that it arms Thailand with a view to stoking tensions in South-East Asia and carrying out acts of armed subversion against neighboring Kampuchea. The Pentagon's statement makes special note of the fact that Thailand is the United States' ally and that supplies of F-16 aircraft will help provide that country with a potential for countering the growing threat. Such hypocritical declarations by Washington are known to cover up the armed aggression against People's Kampuchea, which is being committed with the hands of the counterrevolutionary bands from among the anti-Kampuchean scum, who have entrenched themselves in Thailand. Starting from 1978, U.S. military supplies to Thailand have been steadily growing, according to the ASSOCIATED PRESS agency.

## MONGOLIA'S BATMONH RECEIVES CPSU DELEGATION

PM021115 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Apr 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report]

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 1 Apr -- Batmonh, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Mongolian People's Great Hural Presidium, received in Ulaanbaatar today a delegation of CPSU workers led by Gustov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy chairman of the CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee, which is in the Mongolian capital as part of the plan for cooperation between the two parties.

Taking part in the meeting, which passed in a warm, friendly atmosphere, were B. Dejid, member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the MPRP Central Committee Party Control Committee, and other officials.

## RAKHMANIN-LED DELEGATION LEAVES FOR PYONGYANG

PM021457 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Apr 85 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Departure From Moscow"]

[Text] A group of CPSU party workers headed by O.B. Rakhmanin, member of the CPSU Central Committee, left Moscow for Pyongyang 31 March at the invitation of the Workers Party of Korea.

## REACTION TO DEPLOYMENT OF F-16's IN JAPAN

### TASS' Biryukov Comments

LD021537 Moscow TASS in English 1440 GMT 2 Apr 85

[Text] Moscow April 2 TASS -- By TASS political news analyst Askold Biryukov:

The first three F-16 fighters bombers arrived today to the American air base of Misawa, in the north of the Japanese island of Honshu. With the Japanese Government's consent, the Americans started the deployment in the country's northern regions of their medium-range systems, among which are the planes capable of carrying both nuclear and conventional armaments. Surface ships and submarines of the U.S. 7th Fleet, which enter Japanese ports, and U.S. strategic Air Force planes, which land at the U.S. air base of Kadena, on the Japanese island of Okinawa, are being armed since last summer with nuclear-tipped Tomahawk cruise missiles.

The deployment of the first-strike systems is of an apparently aggressive character. Neither Washington nor Tokyo conceal that the chief task of the F-16's will be offensive operations against Soviet bases in Maritime Territory and on Sakhalin, while their transfer to Japan is aimed at changing in U.S. favour the balance of military forces in the region. The planes, although spearheaded against the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, are capable of reaching the territories of other Asian countries as well. This was admitted today by the commander of the 432nd Tactical Air Force Group of the United States in the Far East, Michael Ryan. Addressing the Misawa ceremony of accepting the first batch out of more than fifty fighter bombers, he said that from now on the American base is becoming a "spear" of American regional strategy spreading to vast areas in the Far East.

The point at issue is nuclear strategy, for, as prominent American arms expert William Arkin said to the ASAHI newspaper, the Pentagon worked out a plan of using Misawa in waging a "total war" in the region and it is precisely with this aim in view that a large depot for nuclear weapons is being built at the base. The weapons would be used by the F-16's in making massive strikes at ground targets.

The started deployment of new offensive weapons intended for waging nuclear war is leading to a change in the strategic situation in the Far East. It opens a new channel for an arms race in the region, for the states whose security interests are jeopardised by the American-Japanese action, cannot disregard the emerging threat that will now emanate from Japanese territory.

The positioning of the F-16's doubts the sincerity of official Tokyo's pronouncements on its aspiration to improve relations with the Soviet Union. It obviously contradicts Tokyo's declaration about its desire to promote peace and security in the Far East and throughout the world.

## Japanese CP Statement

LD030851 Moscow TASS in English 0813 GMT 3 Apr 85

[Text] Tokyo April 3 TASS -- The Japanese Government's consent to the deployment of nuclear-capable plans in Japanese territory aggravates the situation in Asia and the Pacific as a whole and, moreover, accelerates the turning of Japan into a U.S. nuclear staging area in the Far East, a statement released here by the Communist Party of Japan says.

The Communist Party strongly protested to the Nakasone government over the arrival of F-16 fighter-bombers at the U.S. air force base Misawa in Japan. The Communists pointed out that they would launch together with the other peace-loving forces of the country energetic efforts for the dismantling of all the U.S. bases in Japan, for the abrogation of the Japanese-U.S. security treaty and for the prohibition of nuclear weapons.

Statements of protest against the deployment of the F-16 planes at Misawa were also handed to the Japanese Government and the U.S. Administration by the Japanese Peace Committee, by the Japanese Council for Banning Atomic and Hydrogen Weapons, by the Japanese Liaison Council Against American Bases and by other organisations.

INDIAN DEFENSE MINISTER CONTINUES VISIT

Further on Arrival, Meetings

PM021411 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 2 Apr 85 Second Edition p 1

[Unattributed report: "On an Official Friendly Visit"]

[Text] P.V. Narasimha Rao, defense minister of the Republic of India, who is in the Soviet Union on an official friendly visit at the invitation of the Soviet Government, arrived in Moscow 31 March.

The guest was met at Sheremetyevo Airport by Marshal of the Soviet Union S.L. Sokolov, USSR minister of defense; Marshal of the Soviet Union S.F. Akhromeyev, chief of the Armed Forces General Staff and USSR first deputy defense minister; Marshal of Aviation A.N. Yefimov and Admiral of the Fleet of the Soviet Union S.G. Gorshkov, USSR deputy defense ministers; and also Army General A.M. Mayorov, first deputy commander in chief of the Ground Forces; Army General P.G. Pushev, commander of the Moscow Military District; generals, admirals, and officers of the Soviet Armed Forces.

The welcoming party included S. Nurul Hasan, Indian ambassador to the Soviet Union, and also Brigadier S.K. Pillai, military attache at the Indian Embassy in the USSR, and Air Commodore S.K. Kaul, air attache at the Indian Embassy in the USSR.

The state flags of the Republic of India and the Soviet Union were hoisted at the airport, an honor guard was lined up, and the two countries' national anthems were played.

The Indian defense minister received a report from the chief of the honor guard and inspected the Soviet servicemen.

On his way to Moscow, the Indian guest had familiarized himself with the sights of Tashkent, Bukhara, and Samarkand. He was accompanied by Marshal of the Soviet Union V.I. Petrov, USSR first deputy defense minister. He was also accompanied by Commodore A.P. Revi, naval attache at the Indian Embassy in the USSR.

On 1 April, Marshal of the Soviet Union S.L. Sokolov, USSR defense minister, had a meeting with Indian Defense Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao. Questions of mutual interest were discussed during the talks, which were held in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

Participating in the talks were M.A. Sergeychik, chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations; Marshal of the Soviet Union S.F. Akhromeyev, chief of the Armed Forces General Staff and USSR first deputy defense minister, Marshal of the Soviet Union V.I. Petrov, USSR first deputy defense minister; Marshal of Aviation A.N. Yefimov and Admiral of the Fleet of the Soviet Union S.G. Gorshkov, USSR deputy defense ministers; other officials, and also S. Nurul Hasan, Indian ambassador to the USSR.

Marshal of the Soviet Union S.L. Sokolov gave a dinner in honor of P.V. Narasimha Rao. Friendly toasts were exchanged at the dinner.

On the same day, the Indian defense minister laid wreaths at the V.I. Lenin Mausoleum and the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier by the Kremlin Wall. Present at the wreath-laying ceremony were Marshal of the Soviet Union V.I. Petrov, USSR first deputy defense minister, and also Army General P.G. Lushev, commander of the Moscow Military District.

Received by Arkhipov

LD021551 Moscow TASS in English 1543 GMT 2 Apr 85

[Text] Moscow April 2 TASS -- First Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR Ivan Arkhipov today received the Indian Defence Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao, who is staying in the Soviet Union on an official friendly visit. Some questions of further developing Soviet-Indian economic relations were discussed during the conversation that passed in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding. The chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Ties Mikhail Sergeychik and the Indian Ambassador in the USSR S. Nurul Hasan were present at the conversation.

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On the same day the guest visited an Air Force garrison in Kubinka.

INDIAN REPORT OUTLINES PROBLEMS IN U.S. TIES

LD021002 Moscow TASS in English 0735 GMT 2 Apr 85

[Text] New Delhi April 2 TASS -- The continuing deliveries by the United States of the most up-to-date armaments to Pakistan are one of the major factors giving rise to differences in Indian-American relations. This is stated in an annual report of the Indian Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The report was submitted to a session of the Indian Parliament which is under way here. The report underlines that the Indian Government has repeatedly pointed out to the Washington administration that the active participation of the U.S. in the militarization of the Pakistani regime affects negatively the bilateral relations and promotes the escalation of the arms race in the area of the South-Asian subcontinent. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of India also draws attention to the approach of the U.S. authorities to the problem of the subversive anti-Indian activities on the U.S. territory of leaders of extremist groupings coming out for the creation of the so-called "Khalistan". The report stresses that the appeal of India which has continually expressed concern over those activities produced an insignificant impact on the position of Washington.

KARMAL ADDRESSES PDPA CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM

PM021051 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Mar 85 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Key Questions"]

[Text] Kabul, 29 Mar -- Addressing the 15th PDPA Central Committee Plenum here, B. Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and chairman of the DRA Revolutionary Council, has stated that for the first time since the April Revolution the plan for GNP production and the national income has been fulfilled. The volume of industrial production rose 4.6 percent during the year. Party committees and organizations have begun to engage more purposefully and vigorously in questions of mass political work. In the past year, 30,000 people have become PDPA candidate members and the party now has over 130,000 members and candidate members. The results of the past year, B. Karmal said, are graphic evidence that the armed counterrevolution and its foreign masters have not achieved their goal -- disorganizing our economy and causing destruction and famine. The PDPA Central Committee Politburo, B. Karmal noted, deems it necessary to take resolute and immediate steps to ensure the effective safeguarding and defense of the DRA's borders with Pakistan, which the forces of imperialism and China have turned into the main base for foreign interference in our internal affairs, and also to guard some of the most important sectors of the border with Iran.

KAPITSA URGES ASEAN, INDOCHINA TALKS ON CAMBODIA

HK021346 Hong Kong AFP in English 1330 GMT 2 Apr 85

[Text] Jakarta, April 2 (AFP) -- The Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and the Indochinese countries should convene an international conference to solve the Cambodian problem, a top Soviet official said today.

Deputy Foreign Minister Mikhail Kapitsa told reporters that the conference would have to be attended by the three Indochinese countries, the ASEAN countries and the five permanent members of the U.N. Security Council.

ASEAN groups Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand, the Philippines and Brunei.

Other countries like India, Australia and Sweden which are "favourably inclined" toward a Cambodian settlement should also be invited, Mr Kapitsa said before leaving here today after a four-day visit.

The conference would decide on steps to be taken to establish peace and security in Southeast Asia, and create a zone of peace in the region. The Soviet Union and the other countries would then join in backing conference decisions, Mr Kapitsa said.

ASEAN, which backs the Cambodian resistance, wants Vietnam to withdraw its estimated 150,000-170,000 troops from Cambodia, where they support a pro-Hanoi government.

Mr Kapitsa said he believed ASEAN was heading toward a confrontation rather than a dialogue in Cambodia.

He noted that a recent ASEAN conference called for military arms aid (to the Cambodian resistance) but said that this would only lead to confrontations.

Mr Kapitsa reiterated his view that time was working in Vietnam's favour in Cambodia.

The Soviet official said there were only two alternatives for a Cambodian settlement -- the five-point proposal made by the Indochinese countries or letting the current situation continue. He did not elaborate.

Mr Kapitsa stressed that the Indochinese countries would not be prepared to deal with the Pol Pot group who, he said, must lay down their arms and could not take in any settlement. Pol Pot is the commander and former leader of the Khmer Rouge, the strongest wing of the tripartite Cambodian resistance.

Asked about Soviet assistance to Vietnam, Mr Kapitsa replied that it had been mainly for economic development and that any military assistance was only aimed at strengthening Vietnam's security.

Mr Kapitsa said some 700,000 American soldiers had "fled" Vietnam leaving their arms behind, so Vietnam had enough arms to go on with.

Asked to comment on a report that Washington was considering providing aircraft to the Cambodian resistance, Mr Kapitsa said this would escalate the conflict.

He said he believed the Americans would be careful not to take such a step, as the Vietnam experience was still fresh in their mind.

While in Jakarta, Mr Kapitsa met President Suharto, Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja, Minister Coordinator of Economy, Finance and Industry Ali Wardhana, and other senior officials.

Mr. Kapitsa leaves for Bangkok tonight, on his way to Hanoi tomorrow.

ASEAN COUNTRIES BEING PRESSURED ON NAVAL BUILDUP

PM021322 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 31 Mar 85 Morning Edition p 4

[Own correspondent I. Kovalev dispatch under the rubric "International Commentary": "ASEAN: Growing Pentagon Pressure"]

[Text] Manila -- Pentagon pressure on the ASEAN countries is growing.

The major Philippine newspaper BULLETIN today featured a report on the convening this summer of a conference of the ASEAN countries' foreign and defense ministers to discuss the proposal from "U.S. Navy advisers" to generally involve the ASEAN countries' naval forces in the task of ensuring the "security of trade routes" in the Pacific and Southeast Asia.

It is clear that the reference to trade routes here is entirely formalistic. Clearly it is a question of attempts to knock together a regional military bloc on the basis of ASEAN. In recent months, the pressure on these countries has intensified sharply. Not a week goes by without some ranking military official from the U.S. Army Forces Pacific Command making yet another statement to intimidate the countries of the region as usual with the "Soviet naval threat."

Since the ASEAN countries' own naval forces are clearly inadequate for the role allotted them by Washington, then according to the prescription of General Pedro Balbanero, whom BULLETIN today presents as a "Philippine expert on defense problems," the ASEAN countries must turn to outside help in order to carry it out.

What might this mean for the ASEAN countries, many of which are still far from able to provide for the elementary everyday needs of millions of their citizens? Enormous new debts, of course.

Not a single ASEAN country faces a real threat from any "red" side: In the political circles of the ASEAN countries the contrary opinion is a considerable rarity. But since this threat does not exist, then logically the sole aim of those who are now trying to "hog-tie" the ASEAN countries with military agreements is to ensure the "rear positions" of the United States and its allies in the event of their undertaking a militarist adventure -- regional or global -- themselves.

One cannot but agree with the conclusion in a publication from the Philippine special research center: "As for moral principles, the Americans (and, I would add, their closest allies -- I.K.) are guided by the sole principle:

"What's good for the United States is good for the rest of the world."

As we can see, this is a profoundly egoistic principle. Clearly and the politicians who have espoused it scorn the interests of countries and peoples.

ALIYEV SPEAKS AT HUNGARIAN EXHIBITION OPENING

PM021423 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Apr 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report on speech delivered by G.A. Aliyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, at 1 April opening of Hungarian jubilee exhibition at Moscow's Exhibition of National Economic Achievements, under general heading "The Life-Giving Force of Socialist Internationalism"]

[Text] Among the Sovet Union's multifaceted and rich relations with the fraternal socialist countries, he said, a good, fruitful tradition has long been established of exchanging the experience accumulated in the course of socialist and communist building and of mutual familiarization with the results of our peoples' peaceful labor and various aspects of their daily life. This is an important factor in the constant deepening of cooperation among the socialist community states. The Hungarian national exhibition for whose opening ceremony we are gathered here today serve precisely this goal.

It gives me great satisfaction, on the instructions of the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government, to cordially welcome the Hungarian party and government delegation headed by Comrade G. Lazar, member of the MSZMP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, which has come to our motherland's capital for the occasion.

Representatives of fraternal Hungary often demonstrate their achievements in the sphere of the economy, science, technology, and culture in Moscow and other cities in our country. The exhibition which opens today however, is a special, jubilee exhibition. In a few days' time the Hungarian people will be celebrating a great national holiday -- the 40th anniversary of the country's liberation from fascism. The working people of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries and Hungary's friends throughout the world will join their Hungarian brothers in widely celebrating this glorious jubilee.

The 13th MSZMP Congress finished work in Budapest the other day. The Hungarian Communists' highest forum vividly demonstrated the unity of party and people and reaffirmed socialist Hungary's determination to continue to strengthen friendship and all-around cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal countries and the unity and might of the socialist community, and to do everything possible to preserve and strengthen world peace.

In spring 1945, as a result of the worldwide historic victory over Hitlerite fascism, to which the Soviet people and their armed forces made a decisive contribution, a new life dawned for many European peoples. The prospect of autonomous, independent development opened up before them. The Hungarian people, led by the Communists' party, made their historic choice, and have been confidently following the path of socialism for 4 decades now. Life has entirely confirmed the correctness of this choise.

In historical terms, 40 years is not long. But socialism has its own way of reckoning historical time. In the years that have elapsed tremendous, radical political and socio-economic transformations have taken place on Hungarian soil, which in different conditions would have taken centuries.

The face of the country has changed beyond recognition. Modern industry, advanced agriculture, a high level of development of science and culture and of the people's prosperity -- that is what characterizes Hungary today.

All these are the tangible fruits of the selfless labor and tremendous efforts of the Hungarian working class, peasantry, and intelligentsia. They are the result of the policy and the great organizational activity of their combat vanguard -- the Communist Party. We are confident that the exhibition that opens today will be an impressive review of the fraternal Hungary's great achievements over 40 years and will be an opportunity once again to see for ourselves the indisputable advantages of the socialist social system. This system alone really ensures freedom from oppression and exploitation, full power for the working people, and the development of true democracy, and creates all the conditions for the people's creative, constructive forces to reveal themselves.

Soviet people are sincerely glad about the successes of People's Hungary. The close, fruitful cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries finds material expression in these successes too.

The friendship between our two countries' peoples has a long, rich history, G.A. Aliyev went on. It is firmly welded by the glorious traditions of fraternity and solidarity that were born in the struggle for the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution and in the heroic days of the 1919 Hungarian Soviet Republic, when the workers and peasants came to power for the first time on Hungarian soil. Our friendship has acquired special depth and scope in recent decades, which have been marked by joint labor to implement our common ideals and goals and to build a new society. During these years many bright pages have been written in the annals of Soviet-Hungarian relations.

The decisive factor, the motive force in the development of all-around cooperation between our countries and peoples is the indissoluble alliance of the CPSU and the MSZMP and their unshakable loyalty to Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism. In accordance with the line of our parties' Central Committees and the accords reached during the meetings of Soviet and Hungarian leaders, the scale of relations between the Soviet Union and Hungary in all spheres is growing constantly, and their content is being enriched. Interparty ties at various levels, broad contacts through state, economic, and public organizations, direct cooperation between labor collectives, close creative contact between personalities in science and culture -- that is the scope of our collaboration is dynamic and multifaceted in nature. Reciprocal trade is growing steadily. In the current 5-year plan it will reach the level of nearly R40 billion. This year alone we have planned for it to reach a level which only recently -- in the early seventies -- was sought over a whole 5-year period.

All over the Soviet Union you can find output from Hungarian machine building, electronics, chemicals, light industry, and food industry. Ikarus and Videoton, Raba and Tungsram, (Khinoin) and Babolna -- the brand names of these and many other Hungarian enterprises have a good reputation among Soviet specialists and our country's population.

Soviet deliveries, including many types of raw materials and energy sources, play an important role in ensuring the progressive development of Hungary's national economy. A large number of Hungarian industrial enterprises have become real flagships of leading socialist production in their sectors are equipped with Soviet sets of equipment and machinery. Cooperation is proceeding successfully in the construction and development of Hungary's nuclear power pioneer -- the nuclear power station at Paks.

Our countries' economic ties are marked by their stability and long-term orientation. They offer increasingly wide scope for the application of such progressive forms as specialization, coproduction, and joint participation in large-scale integration programs. A major new step in this direction will be the implementation of the long-term program for the development of economic, scientific, and technical cooperation between the USSR and Hungary in the period through the year 2000. It is based on the mutual desire to deepen and improve our collaboration, increase its effectiveness, and resolve the questions on the agenda in the light of mutual interests and potential.

It is very important for the development of our cooperation to fall within the framework of the decisions of the CEMA economic summit conference. We collectively elaborated a strategy for further socialist economic integration, and the task now is to consistently implement it by joint efforts. This will promote all-around progress by each of the fraternal countries and by the community as a whole and the further strengthening of socialism's position in the world.

The pursuit of a line of strengthening friendship and unity and extending collaboration among the states of the great socialist community holds a special, priority place in our party's international activity. This was again confirmed at the March plenum of the CPSU Central Committee by M.S. Gorbachev, the general secretary of our party's Central Committee, who called this avenue of foreign policy the first commandment of the CPSU and the Soviet state.

It is particularly important to do everything to strengthen our fraternal combat alliance at the present crucial, alarming time, when imperialism is once again trying to achieve military superiority so as to impose its system and dictate its will to the peoples of the whole world by force of arms.

The Soviet Union and the socialist community countries give and always will give the most resolute rebuff to these dangerous actions. In the year of the 40th anniversary of victory over fascism it is particularly important to emphasize the lessons of World War II. They remind us of the need for vigilance and for active, united actions by all progressive, peace-loving forces.

The socialist countries' course in the foreign policy sphere is a course of peace and progress. In the present atmosphere it means, first and foremost, determination to strive to eliminate the threat of world thermonuclear catastrophe; to end the arms race on earth and prevent it from spreading into space; to improve the political climate in the world; and to restore international relations to the path of detente.

In the struggle to achieve these noble goals, which meets the vital interests of the peoples of the whole world, the Soviet Union and Hungary, together with the other socialist community countries, act in close unity, from common standpoints. Effective collaboration in international affairs and the consistent pursuit of the course elaborated jointly by the states belonging to the Warsaw Pact, whose 30th anniversary we are marking this year, form an important integral part of the entire complex of Soviet-Hungarian relations. We are confident that the Hungarian exhibition now opening will help to further strengthen the fraternal friendship and all-around cooperation between the Soviet and Hungarian peoples.

In conclusion G.A. Aliyev congratulated the Hungarian friends on the approaching national holiday and conveyed to all Hungarian working people, on behalf of the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government, congratulations and wishes for success in implementing the decisions of the 13th MSZMP Congress and building a developed socialist society.

PRAVDA EDITORIAL REVIEWS MSZMP CONGRESS

PM011023 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Mar 85 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Fraternity and Unity"]

[Text] For four decades now, the peoples of the socialist community countries have been engaged in constructive labor on an unprecedented scale. In building the new world, they have created relations of a historically unprecedented type between states -- relations that are genuinely equal and fair.

The community of socialist countries is an alliance of reliable friends and fellow-thinkers in which respect and consideration for mutual interests, the readiness to come to each other's aid, and close collaboration in the international arena are the determining features. It is an alliance which promotes the flowering of each fraternal country and gives it additional strength for resolving its national tasks. At the same time, it increases many times over the joint might of world socialism and raises its world prestige and influence. The socialist community's strength lies in unity and cohesion, in loyalty to the principles of workers' solidarity.

The recent 13th MSZMP Congress was further graphic evidence of world socialism's growing might and of the triumph of communist ideals. It was a notable event not only in the life of Hungary, but also in the life of the entire community of fraternal peoples and the world communist and workers movement.

The congress summed up the results of work over past years, analyzed the successes achieved and the reasons for the difficulties that had arisen, and defined tasks for the forthcoming period. It took place in a businesslike, workmanlike atmosphere, in an atmosphere of unity and cohesion of the party ranks. It was characterized by a bold, innovatory, and at the same time, realistic approach toward the elaboration of the country's socioeconomic development plans, which will become even more wide-ranging. The MSZMP congress convincingly demonstrated the indestructible unity of the party and people and the Hungarian Communists' profound understanding of their duty and responsibility for the successful solution of forthcoming tasks and their firm conviction that the projected plans will be implemented.

The 13th MSZMP Congress was held on the eve of the 40th anniversary of the country's liberation from fascism. The date of 4 April is the birthday of the new Hungary. This historic date is celebrated in the Republic as the biggest national holiday, as a brilliant festival of Hungarian-Soviet friendship.

In the four decades that have elapsed since the Soviet Army, defeating Hitler's hordes, purged Hungarian soil of fascist tyranny, Hungary has changed out of all recognition. Today's Hungary is a country with a modern industry, highly developed cooperative agriculture, and advanced culture and science. During the years of people's power, cadres of skilled specialists devoted to the cause of socialism have been raised in the Republic. The young people are inheriting the revolutionary traditions of their fathers and mothers. The Hungarian people are headed by a combat-capable, tested political vanguard -- the MSZMP, which unites over 870,000 Communists. Creatively applying the general natural laws of the creation of a new society under Hungary's specific conditions, using the experience accumulated together with the other fraternal parties of the socialist countries, and collaborating closely with them, the MSZMP is confidently leading the Hungarian people to their projected goal -- building developed socialism.

The documents adopted by the 13th MSZMP Congress set new frontiers for creative work. The Seventh 5-Year Plan is to be a program of effective and increasingly dynamic economic development.

The Hungarian Communists' supreme forum, which took place under the sign of the mobilization of the efforts of the party and people, has convincingly shown that the country's working class, peasantry, and intelligentsia are actively supporting the socioeconomic policy of the MSZMP and are fully determined to tirelessly work on its implementation.

Like the other ruling Marxist-Leninist parties of the community countries, the MSZMP steers a course toward resolutely transferring the national economy to an intensive development footing. The all-around pooling of efforts and resources, the further intensification of socialist economic integration, and the implementation of joint long-term programs and strategic decisions of the CEMA countries' economic summit conference in Moscow enable Hungary and all the fraternal states to accelerate their socioeconomic development and improve all aspects of society's life.

Those taking part in the congress noted with satisfaction that thanks to the large amount of international work by the MSZMP and the CPSU, Hungarian-Soviet cooperation is on the rise and is producing increasingly tangible results in all spheres: politics, the economy, science, and culture. This is borne out in particular by the fact that in the current 5-year plan alone, Soviet-Hungarian trade turnover will increase over 50 percent and total nearly R40 billion. Additional reserves are being sought to further intensify cooperation and develop production specialization and sharing.

The community countries are firmly following Lenin's course of peace and peaceful cooperation. In expanding fraternal cooperation and consolidating socialist economic integration, they do, of course, also want to develop business relations with the capitalist states on a mutually advantageous basis. However, these relations are built in such a way as to prevent the imperialist forces from using economic levers as a means of political pressure and interference in the socialist states' affairs.

The party of Hungarian Communists enjoys lofty world prestige. Together with the socialist countries' fraternal parties, it pursues an active foreign policy aimed at curbing the arms race and normalizing the international situation. The 13th MSZMP Congress, which was attended by representatives of many communist, workers, socialist, and social democratic parties, developed into a graphic manifestation of solidarity in the struggle against imperialism and for the aversion of the nuclear threat looming over mankind and for lasting peace and progress in the world.

The Soviet people, educated by Lenin's party in a spirit of socialist internationalism, see their prime duty in safeguarding and strengthening in every way the fraternal friendship with out closest fellow fighters and allies -- the socialist community countries. In single formation, strengthening their world positions, the brother peoples are marching confidently toward their great communist goal.

## IZVESTIYA CITES JARUZELSKI'S WARSAW SPEECH

PM011548 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 Mar 85 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Unbreakable Foundation of Friendship"]

[Text] Warsaw 29 Mar -- Close cooperation in all spheres, including close brotherhood in arms between the Soviet Army and the Polish Armed Forces, provides the unbreakable foundation of our friendship, W. Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers, declared in a speech at the Warsaw Military District report-back party conference. The USSR, he stressed, is the main guarantor of our just borders.

We welcomed with sincere satisfaction, he noted, Comrade M.S. Gorbachev's election to the post of general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. We deem it a highly significant fact, profoundly in accord with the interests of the Polish People's Republic, that M.S. Gorbachev's speeches and the latest documents of the CPSU's leading organs give such great significance to the further deepening of socialist cooperation.

The report on the recent CPSU Central Committee Politburo session contains the important declaration that priority in foreign policy affairs will be given to the socialist countries.

Assessing the report-back campaign within the PZPR, which is approaching its conclusion, the speaker concluded with satisfaction that it is progressing well and demonstrating that the party is restoring its strength and its ability to advance and exert an active influence on all spheres of the country's life. Describing the present international situation, W. Jaruzelski noted that the path to total normalization of international relations will be long and hard. This is why we need high vigilance and the strengthening of the defense capability of the entire socialist community. The main burden of this historical task lies on the Soviet Union.

W. Jaruzelski resolutely condemned the U.S. plans for the militarization of outer space and preparations for "star wars." As regards the Soviet-American talks on nuclear and space weapons in Geneva, he highly appraised the Soviet Union's proposal for a freeze on the sides' nuclear arsenals and a halt to the further deployment of new U.S. missiles in Europe with the simultaneous cessation of the buildup of Soviet retaliatory measures. This proposal, he stressed, is clear and honest.

The 40th anniversary of the conclusion of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance between the Soviet Union and Poland is approaching. The 30th anniversary of the creation of the Warsaw Pact is also coming up. These two documents, W. Jaruzelski stressed, are the cornerstone of our foreign policy and fully correspond with Poland's state interests. Here, in the circle of military people, there is no need to convince anyone of the Warsaw Pact's importance for Poland's national security. The importance of the 40 years of the Polish people's peaceful existence and peace throughout Europe can be understood even better in the light of the fact that, on other continents, almost every passing day brings bloody clashes, regional wars, and local conflicts. We are therefore convinced that for as long as the NATO bloc exists, it is necessary to extend the term of the Warsaw Pact. Total agreement on this question exists between the allied countries of the socialist community and all founder members of this defense organization.

As regards relations between Poland and the FRG, W. Jaruzelski noted that supporters of the normal development of relations with Poland on the basis of the Yalta and Potsdam agreements, the 1970 treaty between the two countries, and the CSCE, do exist among sober-minded West German politicians. We consider the supporters of this course to be our only possible partners, and we are prepared to look sympathetically on all constructive initiatives. At the same time, a frenzied revanchist campaign aimed against Poland and other socialist countries is gathering pace in the FRG. Some FRG circles enjoy support from the U.S. leaders in their hypocritical policy. For example, the U.S. President has refused to honor the memory of victims of Hitler's concentration camps during his FRG visit scheduled for May since, in his opinion, this "would revive the feeling of guilt imposed on the Germans."

In the year of the 40th anniversary of victory, we must especially remember the dead. We are aware that neither Poland nor the Poles would exist today had the criminal state not collapsed beneath the blows of the anti-Hitler coalition; the decisive role was played here by the Soviet Union and its heroic Army and a worthy contribution made by our people's liberation struggle.

Concluding his speech, W. Jaruzelski highly appraised the Warsaw Military District servicemen and their daily labor aimed at strengthening the country's defense capability.

KULIKOV LAYS WREATH AT GDANSK WAR MEMORIAL

LD301743 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 30 Mar 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] Festivities marking the 40th anniversary of the liberation of the city from the fascist invaders by the Soviet Army have taken place in Gdansk.

[Reporter Yu. Ulyanov, identified by caption] The passing years have linked Gdansk's economy closely with the Soviet Union. Many dozens of vessels built at the Lenin shipyards ply the oceans under the Soviet flag. Coal and other Polish exports are dispatched to our country from the Gdansk seaport.

In connection with the festivities, Gdansk is today receiving with hospitality a delegation of the Leningrad obkom, headed by Lev Nikolayevich Zaykov, member of the CPSU Central Committee, first secretary of the obkom.

An exhibition describing the liberation struggle in the city and its environs in the memorable year 1945 as well as the aid given by the Soviet soldiers to Gdansk inhabitants during the first days of freedom has been organized in the recently opened house of Soviet science and culture.

In the fierce battles against the Hitlerites, 30,000 Soviet soldiers and officers gave their lives for the liberation of Gdansk and for a new, independent Poland.

Marshal of the Soviet Union Kulikov, commander-in-chief of the allied Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact countries and one of the liberators of the city who has been invited to take part in the festivities, took part in the ceremony of wreath-laying at the Memorial Mausoleum of Soviet Soldiers together with the delegation of the Leningrad obkom.

GDR'S HONECKER CITED ON LIBERATION ANNIVERSARY

PM021319 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Mar 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Soviet People's World-Historical Exploit"]

[Text] Berlin, 28 Mar -- The victory over Hitler's fascism and the German people's liberation were a world-historical exploit in which the decisive role belongs to the USSR, says an article by E. Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, published in the newspaper NEUES DEUTSCHLAND. By defeating fascism, the USSR and the other states of the anti-Hitler coalition, he stressed, saved mankind from barbarity, and liberated the peoples, including the German people, from Nazi tyranny.

In the great battle between socialism and imperialism the former has proved its superiority. As a result fundamental changes have taken place in the world. The balance of forces has changed in the international arena as a result of the transformation of socialism into a world system. For the past 4 decades peace in Europe has been possible only thanks to the powerful, constantly strengthening potential of the USSR and the socialist community. Under conditions where the questions of war and peace are defined by nuclear categories and the threat of mankind's annihilation is a real one, there is no task more important than safeguarding peace.

The USSR's influence and its initiatives in the limitation of the arms race and disarmament are of historical importance in the struggle for peace, E. Honecker writes. We fully share the USSR's position that it would be possible to take new steps in this direction as a fitting greeting to the 40th anniversary of the victory and liberation.

Stressing the need to rally the forces of peace to eliminate the threat of a new war, the author points out that the anti-Hitler coalition set an example of joint actions by countries with different social systems acting to achieve a common goal. The U.S. imperialist circles' desire to achieve world rule and the transformation of the NATO countries, and above all the FRG, into a launchpad for U.S. first-strike weapons have intensified the threat of war immeasurably.

History has passed its sentence and there will be no return to the past. Two sovereign states independent of each other -- the GDR and the FRG -- arose on the ruins of the German Reich. Only the principles of peaceful coexistence and the treaties which have been concluded can be the foundation for the consolidation of relations between them. Anyone who talks of "the continued existence of the German Reich within its 1937 borders" and propagandizes revanchism will continue always to receive a due rebuff from us. The inviolability of borders and respect for the territorial integrity and sovereignty of all states in Europe within their present borders are a fundamental prerequisite for peace on our continent. War must never again originate from German soil, the GDR leader stressed. This is directly contradicted by the deployment of Pershing II and cruise missiles on FRG territory, which is being implemented despite the will of the majority of FRG citizens. As a result the danger of war is being stepped up.

All the numerous constructive proposals of the USSR, the GDR, and the other socialist countries are imbued with the passionate desire for peace, but they can be implemented only on the basis of the principles of parity and identical security. The Warsaw Pact states will never allow anyone to alter the military-strategic equilibrium existing in Europe.

We welcome the new talks which have begun in Geneva between the USSR and the United States on the whole range of questions of nuclear and space armaments. We believe that it is essential to seek an increasingly low level of arms.

The GDR people have decided in favor of socialism and under the SED's leadership they are building a developed socialist society. This decision, combined with the firm desire for peace, is irreversible. The supreme aim of the GDR's policy is to prevent a repetition of the military catastrophe and to safeguard lasting peace, E. Honecker says in conclusion.

## SOVIET, BULGARIAN DEPUTY CHAIRMEN CONFER

PM291159 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Mar 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report under the general heading: "Conversations Held"]

[Text] On 26 March V.E. Dymshits, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, met with G. Stoichkov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, deputy chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers, and Bulgarian minister of construction and territorial and settlement structure, who is in the USSR on an official visit. There was an exchange of opinions on questions of cooperation in the sphere of construction and the construction materials industry. The conversation was held in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

## LOMEYKO CITED ON NETHERLANDS DEPLOYMENT ISSUE

PM021037 Rotterdam NRC HANDELSBLAD in Dutch 22 Mar p 3

[Own correspondent report: "Hague Cruise Missile Decision Makes No Sense, Says Moscow"]

[Text] The Hague, 22 Mar -- "The 1 June 1984 cabinet decision on the possible deployment of cruise missiles makes no sense. The signals which the Netherlands Government wanted heard have been received. However, the music is not being played by the Netherlands alone, but by a whole orchestra."

This view was voiced by Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman Vladimir Lomeyko in an interview with ANP. In its 1 June decision the government gave the "signal" that no cruise missiles will be deployed in Woensdrecht if the Soviet Union freezes its SS-20 arsenal at the 1 June 1984 level --namely, 378.

However, Lomeyko believes that such an offer of possible nondeployment in the Netherlands amount to nothing. "It is a question of the weapons deployed in the whole of Western Europe. In the past U.S. officials have already said repeatedly: If the Netherlands does not deploy, the cruise missiles intended for the Netherlands will be deployed in other West European countries or they will be deployed at sea."

According to Lomeyko an agreement between the Netherlands and the Soviet Union could not lead to real results. He advanced the arguments that at present negotiations on cruise missiles are taking place in Geneva aiming at one package also covering strategic nuclear arms and space weapons. Although according to Lomeyko the problems surrounding cruise missiles are a European issue, this is not to say that it makes no difference to Moscow what decision the Netherlands reaches.

## ELECTION OF GREEK PRESIDENT SARTZETAKIS NOTED

LD301634 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 30 Mar 85

[Text] It is reported from Athens that the left-wing democratic political and public organizations of Greece and the Greek working people have enthusiastically welcomed the election to the post of president of the country of Sarzetakis, an eminent independent progressive figure and member of the Supreme Court.

The acute struggle during the presidential election, journalist on international affairs Eduard Kovalev, notes, ended with a convincing victory for the left-wing democratic forces of Greece. Their coordinated actions ensured the election of the new head of the Greek state by the required constitutional majority of three-fifth of all members of parliament.

Sartzetakis received the support of members of parliament from the ruling party, the Panhellenic Socialist Movement [PASOK], and the Communist Party of Greece as well as several independent left-wing members. The right-wing parliamentary opposition came out against. Pro-American and pro-NATO circles dissatisfied with the domestic and foreign policy of the PASOK government headed by Papandreou unleashed an energetic propaganda campaign over the past few days in the attempt to besmirch the government and the ruling party. They tried to frighten the Greek man in the street with the specter of the popular front, an alliance between Socialist and Communists.

This propaganda line adopted by the right suffered total failure. The attempts to put pressure on Greece from outside on the part of influential figures in NATO and particularly the United States also failed.

The election of Sartzetakis as president opens up prospects for further cooperation among the left-wing democratic forces of Greece and for the country to travel along the path of social progress and the necessary social and economic transformations and of strengthening Greece's independent foreign policy. The development of such cooperation is a positive response to the democratic moods of the Greek people and their striving for changes.

A policy conducted in the interests of social changes should rally the overwhelming majority of the Greek people. It will find a positive response in every democrat regardless of its political and ideological convictions, the statement of the Greek Communist Party said.

IZVESTIYA Profile

PM021521 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 31 Mar 85 Morning Edition p 1

[Unattributed profile under the "Who's Who" rubric: "The New Greek President -- Khristos Sartzetakis"]

[Text] In accordance with the Greek Constitution, presidential elections have been held in the country's parliament. After three ballots Khristos Sartzetakis was elected to the post of head of state. He was the sole candidate and was nominated by the Central Committee and parliamentary group of the ruling Panhellenic Socialist Movement (PASOK) and supported by deputies of the Greek Communist Party and a number of independent parliamentary deputies.

Kh. Sartzetakis was born in Thessaloniki in 1929. He has a higher legal education and worked for some time as a lawyer and subsequently as a judge and examining magistrate.

Sartzetakis' name is widely known not only in Greece but abroad too. He showed himself to be a convinced democrat and fighter for justice during the 1963 investigation of the case involving the murder by reactionaries of Grigoris Lambrakis -- Greek parliamentary deputy, patriot, and peace campaigner. The results of the investigation revealed the authorities' involvement in G. Lambrakis' murder. Government circles tried to stop the case by applying pressure on the judiciary.

During the years of the military junta's rule in 1967-1974 Kh. Sartzetakis was persecuted for his democratic convictions. He was not only arrested but tortured as well. He spent several years in Koridhallos Prison. After the junta's overthrow Sartzetakis resumed his profession and became a member of the Supreme Court in 1982.

RYABOV, CRESSON OPEN USSR-FRENCH MIXED SESSION

LD011814 Moscow TASS in English 1759 GMT 1 Apr 85

[Text] Paris April 1 TASS -- The scheduled 19th session of the Permanent Mixed Soviet-French Commission on Scientific-Technical and Economic Cooperation has opened here today. The Soviet delegation is led by Yakov Ryabov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, the French -- by Edith Cresson, minister of restructuring of industry and foreign trade.

The participants in the session, which is to last till April 4, will examine the present state and prospects for trade-economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the Soviet Union and France, while devoting their main attention to the potentialities of its further development and deepening. They are to analyze the course of implemention of the agreement on economic cooperation for the period from 1980 to 1985 and long-term programme for deepening economic, industrial-technical cooperation for the period of from 1980 to 1990.

They are also to discuss the question of drawing up an agreement on bilateral economic cooperation for the period from 1986 to 1990.

Addressing the opening meeting of the session, Edith Cresson expressed the hope that its results would give a fresh impetus to the development of French-Soviet economic and scientific-technical cooperation, thus making a contribution to strengthening the traditional French-Soviet friendship.

The head of the Soviet delegation pointed out in his speech that the USSR will firmly follow the Leninist policy of peace and peaceful coexistence, participate in continuing the process of developing peaceful, mutually beneficial cooperation between states on the basis of equality and mutual respect. We intend to analyze deeply and in a businesslike manner at the session, which opened today, the state of and prospects for trade-economic and scientific-technical relations between our countries, he said.

Practical experience shows that, given political will of the sides to develop mutually beneficial relations, these questions can be successfully resolved.

The Mixed Commission set up in 1966 contributes to a practical implementation of the diversified cooperation between the two countries both in the field of the economy and in the field of science and technology. At the present time scientific-technical ties between the USSR and France cover tens of fields of science, technology and industry, in particular nuclear energetics, exploration and use of outer space for peaceful aims, colour television. France is one of the biggest trade partners of the USSR in the capitalist world. The volume of trade between the two countries is steadily on a rise.

RYABOV RECEIVES FRENCH ENVOY RAIMOND 28 MAR

PM291046 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Mar 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Ambassador Received"]

[Text] Ya. P Ryabov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, received French ambassador to the USSR J.-B. Raimond 28 March.

Certain questions concerning the forthcoming 19th session of the Standing Mixed Soviet-French "Grand" Commission for Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation in Paris were discussed.

LE MONDE REPORTS ON SOVIET ESPIONAGE IN FRANCE

For Paris LE MONDE reports by reporter Edwy Plenel on Soviet technological espionage in France including a list of 47 Soviets expelled from France in April 1983, see the France section of the 3 April Western Europe DAILY REPORT.

ISRAEL SEEKS TO MISLEAD PUBLIC OPINION ON LEBANON

PM021231 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 31 Mar 85 Second Edition p 3

[Own observer V. Vinogradov "Military-Political Review": "'Iron Fist' Policy"]

[Excerpt] Much of the Western mass madia cannot ignore the refined brutality of the Israeli forces in southern Lebanon. "The inhabitants of Lebanese villages know very well," a BBC correspondent reported, "that if Israeli soldiers appear there is no hope. They surround the villages, kill, make arrests, and remove everyone regardless of whether there is resistance to them or not." This is the evidence of an eye-witness.

Obviously, it is therefore impossible to regard as accidental the fact that, during one operation against the peaceful population, Israeli soldiers killed two Lebanese journalists employed by CBS. They did not want unnecessary witnesses. As the Lebanese press points out in this connection, Tel Aviv is panicking about the "new weapons" that they are now coming up against in southern Lebanon: television cameras, still cameras, tape recorders, and journalists' notebooks. Their reports from the scenes of events reveal yet again the mendacity of Zionist propaganda, which tries to present the goons perpetrating brigandage in southern Lebanon as victims of "terrorists." Defense Minister Rabin himself still impudently declared that his tank crews who fired into a group of journalists and killed two of them were acting "in self-defense."

Thus, in an attempt to delude international public opinion, Tel Aviv has mounted a deliberate war against journalists as well. What about Washington, which prides itself on its role as the "champion" of human rights? When the President was asked at his latest press conference in Washington whether the United States intends to protest to the Israeli Government in connection with the murder of two U.S. television company employees in Lebanon by Israeli soldiers, Reagan virtually started to justify the Tel Aviv soldiery's actions. He alleged that this "was not deliberate murder." "Such things do happen," the White House chief observed hypocritically.

"Such things do happen..." For this reason it is no surprise that, during the discussion of the situation in Lebanon in the UN Security Council, the U.S. delegation vetoed a resolution condemning Israeli repression of the Lebanese civilian population. The draft of this document, supported by a majority of council members, contained a demand that the Israeli Government immediately end terror and persecution against the inhabitants of southern Lebanon. "This veto," K. Maqsud, permanent UN representative of the Arab League, noted, "shows very eloquently how far the United States supports those Israeli actions which the international community condemns virtually unanimously."

By blocking the adoption of an anti-Israeli resolution in the Security Council, Washington has shown yet again that it is acting in concert with Tel Aviv. It is virtually defending the criminal actions of its Israeli partner in the "strategic alliance." whose military continues to pursue an "iron fist" policy on Lebanese soil. What is more, it is not only defending but is also ready for practical actions. Just now the Pentagon has decided to build up the naval grouping in the eastern Mediterranean, sending the nuclear-powered aircraft carrier Dwight D. Eisenhower, the nuclear-powered guided missile cruiser Mississippi, and escort ships to Lebanese shores.

Meanwhile, in Washington itself specific plans are being examined to further increase military-economic aid to Israel. In fiscal 1986 it will amount to $4 billion, and $1.8 billion -- destined for exclusively military purposes -- is being granted free of charge. With these funds the Israeli Army will be supplied with new consignments of sophisticated U.S. combat equipment and military hardware -- fire-support aircrafts and helicopters, air-launched and antitank missiles, and other very up-to-date weaponry.

This is how the U.S. program of securing for Tel Aviv a "qualitative military advantage" over the neighboring Arab countries -- an agreement on which has already been reached -- will be implemented in practice. In addition, in the very near future the latest Washington emissary -- U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs Murphy -- is to arrive in the region. As becomes clear from news agency reports, they are faced with a long-standing task of U.S. diplomacy: to try to continue the Camp David process and revive the well-known "Reagan plan," rejected by an overwhelming majority of Arab countries.

However, neither separate deals, nor a terrorist "iron fist" policy, nor a gamble on armed force, that is, everything to which the allies in the U.S. - Israeli "strategic alliance" are resorting to so readily, has led nor can lead to a stabilization of the situation in the Near East. On the contrary, it is destabilizing the situation in the region, not extinguishing the flames of the endless armed conflicts.

The way to achieve a just, all-embracing, and lasting settlement in this region of the globe was pointed up in the package proposals put forward by the Soviet Union on 29 July 1984. Let us note that these Soviet proposals were supported by a majority of Arab countries.

Let us recall some of them -- the most important. First, Israel must submit to the unshakable tenet that it is inadmissible to seize other people's lands by force and must leave all the Arab territories occupied since 1967. Second, the inalienable right of the Palestinian people -- whose only legitimate representative is the PLO -- to self-determination and the creation of their own independent state on the West Bank of the Jordan and in the Gaza Strip, liberated from Israeli occupation, must be secured in practice. Third, all states in the region must be ensured the right to a secure and independent existence and to development with the most reliable international guarantees.

As long experience shows, including the bitter lessons of Camp David, an all-embracing, lasting, and just settlement in the Near East can only be secured by collective efforts with the participation of all interested parties. That is why the Soviet proposals envisage convening a special conference on the Near East and also contain detailed proposals for the aims, composition of participants, and organization of its work. The task of such a conference must be to seek and find solutions to all aspects of a Near East settlement as a whole.

This is precisely what the peoples of the Near East, who have not known peace for more than 35 years now, want. They must obtain it.

## IMF 'PRESSURE' TO BLAME FOR UNREST IN SUDAN

LD021633 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 2 Apr 85

[Igor Surguchev commentary]

[Text] The tense situation continues in Sudan, primarily in the capital of the country. The authorities have managed with the help of cruel repression to supress the popular unrest in Khartoum which lasted for 3 days.

The reason for the unrest, which has been termed "bread riots," was the decision by the government of President Numayri to sharply increase the prices of bread and other basic commodities. However, the fight against this antipeople measure by the government is not finished. As news agencies report, a number of trade unions have called upon workers in the area of the capital to carry out a general protest strike tomorrow. At the microphone is our commentator, Igor Surguchev:

The bloody reprisals of the so-called forces of order against participants in (Sunday's) street demonstrations in Khartoum, as a result of which at least eight people died and dozens were injured have forced the workers to resort to a new form of struggle. A general strike, in the view of observers, can deliver a serious blow to the positions of the Numayri regime and secure success for the trade unions in their confrontation with the government. One way or anther, one thing is clear: The working population of the Sudan does not intend to put up with the draconian measures of the authorities, who are intensifying the threat of hunger for the million-strong masses of Sudanese poor.

This African country is also experiencing the catastrophic consequences of the drought which has taken hold of areas where more than 4 million people live. It must be stressed that the responsibility for the present acute intensification of the situation in the Sudan is borne not only by the ruling regime, but also by the IMF, where U.S. capital reigns supreme. It is precisely under pressure from the IMF that Sudanese authorities, allegedly with the aims of improving the finances and economy of the country, resorted to raising prices for food products. For the sake of receiving another loan from the IMF, the Numayri regime, which found itself in bondage to Western creditors, sought to impose new deprivations and sufferings on millions of its fellow countrymen, who are barely making ends meet in any case.

The recent tragic events in Khartoum write yet another page in the gloomy history of crude interference by the IMF in the internal affairs of developing countries, which is always directed against the interests of the workers and provokes decisive rebuffs from them.

It is sufficient to recall last year's popular unrest in the Dominican Republic and similar events in 1983 in Tunisia and Morocco. The IMF has become the embodiment of pseudo-aid from Western, particularly U.S., creditors, who bring countries receiving it to the brink of socioeconomic disaster and doom them not only to complete financial and economic dependence but also to political dependence on the imperialist powers.

As for the Sudan, Washington is using the country's dependence on the United States quite shamelessly. This year, in seeking from the Numayri regime further antipeople's economic measures, the White House decided to virtually halve the U.S. aid allocated to it. The calculation is simple. Taking into account the present extremely complex situation in the country, it will be difficult for the Sudanese president, who incidentally is in the United States at the moment, not to accept conditions from across the ocean.

Thus, acting in concert, the IMF and Washington are trying to impose on the people of the Sudan their ideas about how affairs in the country should be conducted.

## HISTORIAN ON SOVIET OIL COOPERATION WITH IRAN

NC030833 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1700 GMT 1 Apr 85

[Text] In one of its recent commentaries aimed at displaying the Soviet Union's so-called imaginary wish to conquer Iran's northern oil wealth, Radio Tehran resorted to the alternation and forgery of historic facts.

The subject concerned is the signing on 4 April 1946 of the Soviet-Iranian agreement on the formation of a mixed company for the exploration and exploitation of Iran's northern oil resources. In connection with this, we draw your attention to [the first of] two talks by Saleh Aliyev, a science employee of the Institute of Orientology of the Soviet Academy of Sciences and an expert on Middle Eastern history, in which he cites the history of this agreement.

Saleh Aliyev writes: Let me begin with some historic facts that led to the signing of this agreement. In 1946, after the Hakimi government was forced to resign, Ahmad Qavam -- Qavam ol-Saltaneh -- who was famous for his past connections with U.S. leaders was appointed as head of the Iranian Government. Qavam ol-Saltaneh portrayed himself as an opponent of the Pahlavi dynasty and of the rightist clergymen in a bid to hide his true objectives and private motives. In order to gain the support of the vast democratic circles, he requested that autonomy be granted to Iranian Azarbayjan and Kordestan within the framework of an integral Iran. He also included three Tudeh Party leaders in his cabinet and condemned the reactionary Anglophile government circles.

During the same period, the Soviet leadership regarded with understanding Iran's proposals on fixing the date for the withdrawal of Soviet Army units that had been in Iran since World War II. Under an agreement with Iran, all the Soviet units left Iranian territory by early May 1946. Parallel with this, Qavam's government decided to put into order mutually beneficial economic cooperation with the Soviet Union. Talks on beginning economic cooperation between the Soviet Union and Iran began in Moscow late February 1946. These talks ended on 4 April that same year with the signing in Moscow of an agreement on the exploration and industrial exploitation of Iran's northern oil resources.

Under this agreement, a mixed Soviet-Iranian company was to be formed for this purpose. This company was to operate for 50 years; during the first 25 years, 49 percent of shares were to belong to Iran and 51 percent to the Soviet Government, while for the next 25 years the share distribution would be reviewed and each side would own 50 percent. The company's profits were to be distributed between the two sides according to the ratio of shares. The Soviet Union's input would comprise oil extraction and exploration costs, machinery and installations, wages to workers and employees, and the construction of essential installations; while Iran's input would only be oil. The agreement foresaw that the agreement on the formation of the mixed Soviet-Iranian company for the exploration and exploitation of Iran's northern oil resources be submitted for approval to the 15th session of the Majlis before the expiration of a 7-month period, beginning on 24 March 1946.

The conditions under which the Soviet-Iranian company would be formed were radically different from the conditions under which the British company was exploiting Iran's southern oil resources. First, the British company was based on a colonialist-type concession agreement, while in the Soviet-Iranian agreement the theme was the formation of a mixed industrial-economic company. The British-Iranian Oil Company was completely in the hands of U.S. Government representatives and of British capital, while the mixed Soviet-Iranian company was to be managed jointly by representatives of both countries.

As we know, and as our dear listeners are also aware, Iran's representatives were not even allowed to attend meetings during which reports on the British-Iranian Oil Company's activities were discussed, and the headquarters of the British-Iranian Oil Company was in London.

Even though the British oil company pocketed astronomical profits by exploiting Iran's southern oil fields as well as the Iranian workers, the British Oil Company gave only about 20 percent of its net profits to Iran, according to official figures. In contrast to the way the British-Iranian oil company operated, the industrial and commercial activities of the Soviet-Iranian company were to entirely conform with the interests of social and economic progress in Iran. In short, the implementation and practical materialization of the agreement on exploiting Iran's northern oil resources may have had serious and definite effects in overcoming Iran's economic backwardness.

However, this was not all. This agreement inflicted a strong and crushing blow on imperialist positions in Iran. It is completely understandable that the equal distribution of the company's revenue, as laid down in the agreement, as well as the joint management of exploration units and refineries in northern Iran should have immediately drawn the attention of Iran's social circles to the colonialist and plundering nature of the activities of the British-Iranian Oil Company in southern Iran. It was especially because of this that Qavam ol-Saltaneh, who wanted to gain the support of the vast social circles, signed this agreement. However, he later implemented the orders issued by his U.S. and British masters and by the shah's court and he proposed to the Majlis that it not approve this agreement. In his speech on the day the draft agreement was being discussed by the Majlis, Qavam ol-Saltaneh threw away the mask of a democrat and supporter of expanding Soviet-Iranian commercial cooperation and said: When I signed this agreement I believed that it was to the country's benefit. However, I do not believe so now. The 15th session of the Majlis, which was completely formed of reactionary officials, rejected the agreement.

This is the history of the 1946 Soviet-Iranian agreement on oil exploration in brief. Foreign and domestic reactionary forces prevented the implementation of this agreement. British ahd U.S. imperialism did its best to prevent Iran from becoming the owner of its oil wealth. However, even though the 1946 Soviet-Iranian oil agreement remained on paper, nevertheless it played its positive role in Iran's history. The bill approved in 1947 to reject this agreement included an article stipulating that Iran should start negotiations with the British-Iranian Oil Company in order to ensure Iran's right to oil resources in the south. Even more important, the principle of equal distribution of revenue, which had been proposed by the Soviet Union, became a principle for which all developing and oil-producing countries struggled against with Western oil monopolies later on. It is sufficient to recall that the oil differences between Iran and Britain, which led to the nationalization of the oil industry in Iran at the proposal of Dr Mosaddeq and his comrades-in-arms, stemmed from London's refusal to ensure Iran's rights to its southern oil fields and the goal of achieving this right, thanks to the Soviet Government's proposal on the joint exploration of Iran's northern oil resources, found great support among Iran's social circles.

'ANTI-SOVIET REMARKS' IN IRANIAN PRESS DISCUSSED

NC301029 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1700 GMT 29 Mar 85

[Igor Sheftunov commentary]

[Excerpts] The first week of Iran's new year coincided with an important event. The WPC Presidium met in Moscow and about 400 representatives from 86 countries participated in the meeting.

The appeal by the WPC Presidium to ban all foreign nuclear bases and to create non-nuclear regions in various parts of the world, namely, in the Indian Ocean, is of great importance. The Soviet Union and the United States have clearly opposing views on this issue. The Soviet Union, in its efforts to achieve lasting peace, has proposed an initiative to declare the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf as peace zones. It has expressed support for efforts made toward this goal by India, Democratic Yemen, and other participants in the Nonaligned Movement. On the other hand, the United States is escalating tension in this region by creating new bases, expanding existing bases, and deploying nuclear weapons on these bases. The huge U.S. armada, which is armed with nuclear missiles, is stationed in this region.

In view of these facts, the efforts by some of Iran's mass media and officials to equate the aggressive United States with the peace-loving socialist Soviet Union, appear shocking. For example, KEYHAN alleges that the Soviet Union wants to obtain nuclear superiority over the United States. Our country's main objective is to ensure equal security for all countries and people, and, namely, for the Soviet Union and the United States. Everyone is aware of this, and it was reiterated by Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev last week. Obviously the anti-Soviet remarks published in the Iranian press are to benefit of U.S. warmongers. These remarks are nothing but lies and obstacles to the unity of forces that support peace.

In the years while fascism was drawing the human race into World War II, nations were unable to unite and to prevent disaster. German fascism tried to establish world sovereignty. It was only then that the common threat to nations caused them to unite. They defeated fascism by paying a very high price.

Now, at a moment when the danger of nuclear disaster is threatening mankind, the unity of peace-supporting forces is more vital than it was 40 years ago. It is for this reason that the WPC has issued an appeal to transform the 40th anniversary of victory over fascism into a year of unity among all peace-loving forces in a struggle to prevent nuclear war.

## TASS CITES 2 APR IRAN, IRAQ BATTLE REPORTS

LD021303 Moscow TASS in English 1104 GMT 2 Apr 85

[Text] Baghdad April 2 TASS -- During the past 24 hours the Iraqi Air Force helicopters, which operated to the east of the Tigris River, suppressed 28 Iranian naval boats, fire emplacements, observation posts and other military targets, a regular communique of the High Military Command of Iraq says. Iraqi artillery hit several ammunition depots and shelters and disrupted communications to the east of Basra and in the Maysan sector. The enemy suffered losses in manpower. Iranian artillery shelled the suburbs of Basra, population centers to the east of the Tigris River and the Sayyid Sadeq area.

Nicosia April 2 TASS -- The news agency IRNA (Iran) reports that Iraqi air raids on Tehran and other Iranian cities caused casualties among the civilian population and loss of property. Artillery fire was exchanged in different sections of the front and scouts and patrols were active yesterday. Losses in manpower and materiel were inflicted on the Iraqi forces.

Aden April 2 TASS -- The South Yemen newspaper AR-RABI ASHAR MIN UKTUBAR charges the USA with the striving to aggravate the Iranian-Iraqi conflict at a time when the peace-loving states are making persevering efforts to put an end to that fierce war. Washington is concentrating in the area large groups of nuclear-capable naval ships and expanding the network of its military bases in the hope to establish U.S. dominance in the region.

## ETHIOPIA'S MENGISTU PRAISES SOVIET ASSISTANCE

PM011443 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 Mar 85 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Ethiopia: With Joint Efforts"]

[Text] Addis Ababa, 29 Mar -- Mengistu Haile Mariam, general secretary of the Workers Party of Ethiopia Central Committee and chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council, highly appraised the Soviet Union's internationalist aid in the cause of Ethiopia's socioeconomic development.

Receiving here N.F. Vasiliyev, president of the USSR-Ethiopia Friendship Society and USSR Minister of Land Reclamation and Water Resources, he emphasized that the support by the friendly Soviet state, particularly in the sphere of agrotechnology and water resource assimilation, is of enormous significance for successfully overcoming the drought problems and for consolidating Socialist Ethiopia's economy.

## USSR PEACE GROUP CONDEMNS SOUTH AFRICAN POLICY

LD022134 Moscow TASS in English 1457 GMT 2 Apr 85

[Text] Moscow April 2 TASS -- It is with profound indignation that the Soviet public receives the news about the crackdown of the racist South African regime on residents of African townships who protested against the oppression of the inhuman apartheid system, says a statement issued by the Board of the Soviet Peace Foundation. Tens of people were killed and hundreds wounded -- such is the tragic outcome of these events. South African authorities, using "constitutional reforms" as a cover, have demonstrated once again what apartheid means in practice.

Pursuing a policy of oppression and reprisals inside the country, South African racists practise state terrorism with respect to the neighboring African countries. Bands of hirelings payrolled and armed by Pretoria sow death and destruction on the territory of Angola and Mozambique. The whole mankind knows that such a political course would be impossible without the support on the part of the United States of America that cooperates with the Republic of South Africa and on the part of other imperialist states.

The international community, in fact, all those who treasure peace and justice on this planet unanimously denounce the domestic and foreign policies of the Republic of South Africa.

The Board of the Soviet Peace Foundation on behalf of 90 million of its contributors strongly condemns the use of violence against the civilian population, brands the atrocities of South African racists and voices its support for the demands for effective international measures against the racist regime in compliance with the United Nations Charter.

The Soviet public expresses solidarity with the courageous fighters against apartheid, for a free and democratic South Africa.

## CPSU DELEGATION ATTENDS MALI PARTY CONGRESS

PM021413 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Mar 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Congress Has Opened"]

[Text] Bamako, 29 Mar -- The Second Congress of the Mali People's Democratic Union [UDPM] opened yesterday under the slogan of the consolidation of unity and state sovereignty and the development of the economy with a view to building a society without exploitation or oppression. On the forum's agenda were questions of enhancing the UDPM's vanguard role in the life of Malian society and of mobilizing the working masses to the solution of complex economic problems and the struggle against drought and the onslaught of the desert.

Addressing the congress opening, Moussa Traore, general secretary of the UDPM and president of Mali, urged the party members to make every effort to normalize the national economy.

Taking part in the work of the congress are delegations from the countries of Africa, Asia, Europe, and Latin America, including a CPSU delegation headed by Ye.F. Muravyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Kuybyshev CPSU Obkom.

The delegates greeted with tumultuous applause the speech by the head of the Soviet delegation, who read out a message of greetings from the CPSU Central Committee to the Second UDPM Congress.

## MOZAMBIQUE WOMEN'S LEADER ON AID TO 'BANDITS'

MB030957 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0800 GMT 3 Apr 85

[Text] Salome Moiane, secretary general of the Mozambican Woman's Organization [OMM], has said that the armed bandits continue to receive financing and equipment from South Africa. Salome Moiane was speaking in Moscow, where she was attending an annual conference of the leaders of women's organizations of the socialist countries.

The OMM secretary general said on the occasion that the socialist community has given and continues to give a significant contribution to the struggle against colonialism and neocolonialism, apartheid, and the exploitation of man by man.

## FIDEL CASTRO CITED ON NICARAGUA, FOREIGN DEBT

LD021836 Moscow TASS in English 0805 GMT 2 Apr 85

[Text] Quito April 2 TASS -- Responsibility for world tension and for the possible outbreak of another world war is borne by the capitalist system and not by socialist countries, contrary to what capitalist ideologists and politicians are alleging. Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba and chairman of the State Council and the Council of Ministers of the Republic, said in an interview to the Ecuadoran magazine VISTASO. One of the basic principles of socialism is peace and that principle was proclaimed way back by the founder of the world's first socialist state, Lenin, who also formulated the principle of peaceful coexistence of states with different socio-economic systems, Fidel Castro stressed.

The socialist system rejects the arms race and is based on the peaceful coexistence of states, which for its part presupposes respect for national sovereignty, respect for the social system existing in every country rather than imposition on it of some other system from outside.

The United States should revise its policy towards Latin American states and its understanding of events taking place in them, which means that it should respect the rights of the peoples of those countries and not interfere in their internal affairs, he pointed out. No one believes today any longer that Nicaragua can pose a threat to the security of the United States, a country which has thousands of atomic bombs, bombers and naval ships. And all these weapons can be used against a state which is making strenuous efforts to improve its economic situation and spending its limited resources on the eradication of illiteracy, disease and poverty.

Touching upon the problem of the foreign indebtedness of Latin American countries, Fidel Castro noted that that problem could only be resolved by joint efforts. The strength of the states of the region lies in unity. This is well understood by the creditors of Latin American countries, who are trying for this reason to divide them and to impose on each of them through bilateral talks their own terms, thus enslaving them to an even greater extent.

The theory and practice of economic development that are being imposed on Latin American countries have graphically demonstrated in Chile, Uruguay and Argentina what deplorable results they can lead to in the economies of other countries. That is why ever more urgency is being attached to the need to work out joint measures to overcome the crisis through which the Latin American states are now living, the Cuban leader stressed.

## SALVADORAN REBEL LEADER ON ELECTIONS, U.S.

PM021543 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Mar 85 First Edition p 5

[Interview with Hector Oqueli, member of the Salvadoran Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front - Revolutionary Democratic Front Political-Diplomatic Commission, by own correspondent N. Ognev under the rubric "Our Interview": "Pluralism Washington-Style"]

[Text] Elections are scheduled for Sunday in El Salvador, which is in the grips of the flames of civil war. The Salvadorans have to elect 60 deputies to the National Assembly (parliament) and 262 alcaldes (mayors). About a dozen reactionary and extreme right-wing parties and fascist organizations, including the terrorist "death squads," have been allowed to take part in the election. No left-wing and democratic parties and movements are allowed to take part in the election.

"This is not the first time such an election farce has been organized," Hector Oqueli, member of the Political Diplomatic Commission of the Salvadoran Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front and the Revolutionary Democratic Front [FMLN-FDR], told your correspondent. "In 1982 parliamentary elections were held and in 1984 the presidential elections took place. Washington was invariably behind them: It was the director and the financial backer. For instance, last year the United States earmarked about $10 million to stage the presidential election show and in addition supported the election campaign of virtually all candidates for the post of the country's president. The Americans handed over $1 million to the present head of state, Jose Napoleon Duarte, and his Christian Democratic Party."

"The U.S. Administration's actions have a simple explanation," Oqueli continued. "While it talks about its commitment to a peaceful settlement of the Salvadoran conflict, Washington is in practice gambling mainly on military force. It is no accident that since 1980, when civil war erupted in the country, the Americans have provided the ruling circles with aid totalling $1.7 billion. Some 75 percent of this sum has gone to military programs and only one-fourth to economic development projects. The U.S. military presence in El Salvador is constantly increasing. According to the information at our disposal, in addition to a group of 55 military advisers, the Pentagon has also sent a substantial military contingent to the Salvadoran Army.

"The screen of the elections is being used in an attempt to conceal these military preparations and the dimensions of Washington's involvement in the armed conflict in El Salvador. It is easier that way for the present U.S. Administration to mislead Congress and extort new subsidies for the support of the Salvadoran regime."

The elections will not change El Salvador's political countenance, still less resolve its problem, H. Oqueli believes. In his opinion, the country does not need phony election campaigns but political dialogue. The main forces should take part: the FMLN-FDR on the one hand and the government on the other. Unfortunately, the Salvadoran rulers and the Washington figures who support them cannot and indeed do not want to understand that.

[Ognev] What is actually being proposed with regard to further talks with the government?

"The first meeting in La Palma laid the foundations for dialogue," Hector Oqueli replied. "At the second meeting in Ayagualo late last year we came out with an all-embracing settlement plan. At the third stage we must ascertain the points of contact in the sides' positions and opportunities for involving the public circles that are not taking a direct part in the civil war in resolving the conflict.

"In January 1984, the FMLN-FDR put forward the proposal to create a transitional government which would rely on the broad people's strata. It would give specific form to and resolve priority economic and social tasks."

[Ognev] In your opinion, how will the situation in El Salvador take shape in the future and where is the way out of the situation which has been created?

"The insurgents have a sufficiently substantial force," H. Oqueli replied. "But they are by no means relying on armed methods of struggle. Our combat operations are subordinated to a military goal -- forcing our adversary to sit down at the conference table.

"Considering the dimensions of the U.S. 'presence' in El Salvador and the trends toward its further growth, direct U.S. armed intervention is not out of the question. We are doing everything possible to prevent this development," H. Oqueli said in conclusion.

RESULTS OF SALVADORAN ELECTION DISCUSSED

LD022333 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1615 GMT 2 Apr 85

[From the "International Diary" program with Igor Charikov and Vitaliy Sobolev]

[Text] [Charikov] The American bourgeois press is commenting with satisfaction on the results of the elections in El Salvador. There, as you know, the parliament -- the National Assembly -- and the municipal authorities have been reelected. The Christian Democratic Party, whose leader, Jose Napoleon Duarte, is the president of El Salvador, obtained an insignificant majority in the Assembly. Formerly, it had fewer than half the deputies, which made action by Duarte, who as U.S. observers assure us, had set the aim of restoring democracy to El Salvador, more difficult. My colleague commentator Vitaliy Sobolev anaylzes the situation in this country:

[Sobolev] In El Salvador elections have become a common event of political life. Last year President Duarte was elected, and before that there were elections for the same Assembly. True, it would be perfectly possible to think that in this country of eternal military coups and dictatorships blessed days of the people's will had begun, or, to use President Reagan's expression, the warm sun of democracy has begun to shine on it. Unfortunately, however, it is as yet premature for the people of El Salvador to grow soft under the sun. The first thing to strike one is the fact that the elections for some reason have every time turned out in the way needed by the United States. Washington has put its stake on terror and violence in order to extinguish the insurgent spirit of the Salvadoran people by fire and the death squads secured a majority. That is a sizeable miracle under the sun of democracy. The Salvadorans are being abducted, tortured, savagely murdered, and they vote for their butchers. Washington then felt it necessary to give the puppet regime some kind of respectability, and as you please, the voters' mood, as if at the wave of a magic wand, inclined toward Duarte and his people. Of course, Duarte and the ringleaders of the death squads are two of a kind: In one of the previous juntas they cooperated in a friendly manner to serve U.S. interests and suppress the actions of the patriots. Thus, in principle it is all the same to the electorate. But it is not all the same to the Washington politicians, so they have resorted to magic wands, millions of dollars, and other well-known means. They have advisers in El Salvador on taking part in punitive operations, and for the elections the United States sent advisers on taking part in democracy to El Salvador, and these people gave advice -- El Salvador's electoral system saw mandatory voting with a special mark made on the voting document, the presence of armed soldiers at polling stations, sacks of spare voting slips marked with the wishes of a mythical electorate, and so on. Thus, the warm sun rises when and where Washington indicates.

One question remains to be answered: Why does the United States need to work like this on Duarte's account? There is civil war in the country, and there is no reason for the Americans to push the right wingers together with the ultra-right. From the point of view of the problems within El Salvador, this is obviously the case. But on the level of all Central America, the main purpose of U.S. policy is to shake, or even bring down, the Sandinist government in Nicaragua, but it is becoming difficult for the Washington politicians to come out against it while at the same time supporting neighboring dictatorships. Disagreements with the public, with members of Congress, and even with the Western allies on this matter are known to all. Thus, staging an election show with a warm sun on the decorations was thought up by the U.S. producers in order to add popularity to their policy -- the same old policy of state terrorism.

[Charikov] I would like to add to what my colleague Vitaliy Sobolev said that both in the countries of this region and in all the remainder of the world conviction is growing that the crisis in Central America, in El Salvador and other countries, must be settled by peaceful means, without outside interference in the internal affairs of these states, and that the policy of state terrorism is impermissible. On this account, the initiative of a number of countries in Latin America in the so-called Contadora Group is well known. Their plan for settlement is finding increasing support both in the countries of Latin America and abroad. Their stance is shared by the Government of Austria, which is shown in its foreign policy report for the past year.

COMMENTARY ON ANNIVERSARY OF FALKLANDS CONFLICT

LD011703 Moscow TASS in English 1518 GMT 1 Apr 85

[Text] Moscow April 1 TASS -- TASS commentator Vyacheslav Kuznetsov writes:

Tomorrow it will be three years since the outbreak of the British-Argentine conflict over the Malvinas (Falkland Islands). April 2 has been officially announced a national holiday in Argentina. "This holiday will permanently reaffirm and bring back to mind our country's legitimate rights to those territories", says the decision of the Argentine Government.

This is obviously a timely warning, if one recalls that in April 1982, Britain instigated an armed clash, wishing to perpetuate its colonial rule over the islands, which are historically a territory of Argentina. One should not forget that London rejects to this day any possibility of a peaceful settlement of the conflict, in disregard to the appropriate U.N. resolutions urging the sides to sit down at the negotiating table.

Moreover, right after the end of hostilities, Britain started intensive work to turn the islands into a military base. Under construction in the Malvinas are: a new airfield capable of handling heavy transport planes and fighter-bombers, an air defence and radar detection systems, depots for missiles and other weapons, barracks for a many thousand strong garrison.

Obviously, such a scale of military preparations in an area, where nobody threatens Britain (at a distance of 12 thousand kilometres from the British shores), pursues by no means defensive aims. It is also clear that Britain is acting not on its own, but with Washington's total approval and support, as was the case during the British-Argentine conflict.

It shall also be remembered that Washington forgot assurances of "panamerican fraternity", betrayed the interests of its Latin American allies, imposed economic sanctions against Argentina, ended supplies of military equipment to it, and at the same time gave large-scale material and military assistance to Britain. Washington's stand was by no means disinterested. Its aim was to get for the Pentagon an important military-strategic base in the southern Atlantic in repayment for its services to London. The dangerous collusion between Washington and London, the construction of a powerful military-strategic base create a direct threat both to Argentina and other Latin American states.

Under these conditions it is particularly important for all countries of the continent that the disputable issue be resolved through peace talks.

ACADEMICIAN AGANBEGYAN ON ECONOMIC TRAINING

PM011031 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 25 Mar 85 Morning Edition p 2

["Viewpoint" interview with Academician A. Aganbegyan by B. Konovalov: "Teaching the Science of Mangement"; first paragraph is IZVESTIYA introduction]

[Text] Academician Aganbegyan is a well-known economist and director of the USSR Academy of Sciences Siberian Department Institute of the Economics and Organization of Industrial Production. He thinks that the training of economic leaders is probably one of today's best investments.

[Konovalov] But, Abel Gezevich, the training of leaders has always been important, so why, in your view, has it become particularly significant now?

[Agenbegyan] We are living in a special period. The 11 March 1985 Extraordinary CPSU Central Committee Plenum clearly formulated the key task of the day: "We have to achieve a decisive breakthrough in the transfer of the national economy to an intensive development footing. We must, we are obliged to rapidly attain the foremost scientific and technical positions and the highest social labor productivity level in the world."

Leaders who have mastered the new economic thinking and are capable of carrying out fundamental reorganization in their area of work without "pressure" from below or from above have a tremendous part to play in the solution of this task.

There is no substitute for a good head. We know of many cases where one person has fundamentally altered the situation in a laggard sector. There have been even more cases where an efficient director has turned a laggard enterprise into a frontranker. This is a process that can and must be controlled. If we can rapidly provide a promising and efficient director with the advanced management experience that has been accumulated in the country and train him in modern methods of "commanding" production, based on the skillful use of economic levers, we will be able to improve the state of affairs in a collective that is many thousands strong.

Let's consider: Who is getting the production leader's job today? More often than not someone who had a technical education some 20 years ago. He has plenty of life experience and technical knowledge, but neither a basic university education nor special managerial training. Times have changed. Automation was in its infancy 20 years ago. Computers are now in widespread use. In the VUZ of 20 years ago the future engineer would have heard no mention of sociology. Today management of a large collective is inconceivable without using the methods of sociology and psychology.

The national economy itself has become incredibly more complex. Formerly, the local enterprises were plants and factories. Now they are associations, the trend being toward scientific production associations, incorporating scientific research institutes, design bureaus, and plants. The merger of science and production is rapidly accelerating. The scale of coproduction is also increasing. For example, over 1,000 enterprises, including foreign ones, are cooperating on the production of Zhigulis.

The improvement of management in the economy is one of the chief levers in the solution of the task of switching our entire national economy to an intensification footing. Unfortunately, it is apparent that in the management sphere people are often guided by intuition and by their own feelings, and the method of trial and error rules. However, any error is already expensive, and it will become even more costly in the future.

Therefore, it is very important for the country that economic leaders master the science of management more quickly. We are living in the age of the scientific and technical revolution. Don't think that it has overlooked the management sphere. Indeed, there is a revolution going on there as well. Program-targeted planning, systems analysis of problems, long-term calculations, orientation toward end results, the use of economic and mathematical models and sociological methods, the switch to programmed management structures and the introduction of the most effective economic mechanism levers are now realities. The modern leader now has to fully master this and much else.

[Konovalov] But we have a system for improving skills, and there are various schools and institutes of advanced training. What's wrong with them?

[Aganbegyan] The system is useful, of course, but it is basically departmental and sectorial in nature and is geared more to improving narrow specialized knowledge. However, the science of management knows no departmental bounds; in fact, when studying it, it is a good idea to group together leaders from different sectors. Second, refresher courses are currently based on lectures.

Training methods based on "game" situations and decision-making in changing conditions are used only by a few organizations in Moscow, Leningrad, Tallinn, and Kiev, and, unfortunately, only as a small element in the overall program. However, you won't teach someone to drive a car on the basis of a course of lectures. Yet, it is considered possible to teach economic management in that way.

[Konovalov] What do you suggest, then?

[Aganbegyan] Active training methods. We have been working in accordance with this principle for a long time now. Our institute has set up a special department at Novosibirsk State University. Three categories of specialists are trained there: staff of the RSFSR Gosplan and kray and oblast planning commissions, enterprise and association leaders, and teachers in VUZ economic departments. We believe that this combination of students in itself aids training because they all have different life experience. The interesting fact is that the teachers themselves, the institute's scientists, always learn something.

The main features of the training is classes in which every student takes an active part. We don't teach people things so that they can pass them on to someone else later, we teach them to put the new knowledge into practice themselves. Since the training period is short, only 3 months, the process is arranged in such a way that the classes are very intensive.

[Konovalov] But why only 3 months?

[Aganbegyan] To be frank, it is, of course, not enough, but it is difficult to keep people away from their work for more than 3 months. After all, the students are senior staff, it is unusual here for people to take their families when they go away on courses. To be separated from your family for a long period of time is undesirable. To do serious training, you have to devote yourself to it entirely, you have to be completely "liberated" and not be thinking of anything else. We have two groups of students a year. Experience shows that you can teach someone a great deal even in 3 months. Our students attend classes covering 15 different areas of management science.

[Konovalov] What does the training process consist of?

[Aganbegyan] First of all, we learn to handle computers.

We have a special visual display terminal room where everyone can sit quietly and work with a computer. Unfortunately, for most people it is the first real encounter. However, everyone soon realizes that "the devil is not as black as he is painted." Modern software enables anyone to easily learn how to communicate with the machine and obtain answers to his questions. The remaining classes assume that the student is already using a computer.

For example, on the "Topical Problems of the USSR's Socioeconomic Development at the Present Stage" training course we pick people to speak on a particular topic and people to oppose them and we conduct creative discussions of key issues. The students learn to work on a computer with a macromodel of USSR national economic development and not only analyze past and current trends, but also calculate long-term options. They can easily see the consequences of altering various ratios and they can trace what lies behind the actual indicators. For example, what the national economy would gain from an extra reduction in materials-intensiveness of, say, 0.1 percent. This sparks off a very complex chain reaction. You can understand and feel it, so to speak, with your own hands.

On other courses the student investigates various economic situations: Do you build, say, another dam with a hydroelectric power station on the Yenisey or not?

So-called "games" are an important part of training. For example, we have developed the "Sayany" game, for the territorial planning course, the "incentive plan" game for the production association economic mechanism management course, and others. Four visits to enterprises form an integral part of the training.

The "games" played by the student foreshadow their future activity at work. During active training they should simulate various decisions on the computer, see their consequences, and realize what they must do to find the optimal solution. In essence, they are mastering the "measure seven times, but cut only once" principle on a modern basis. At the end of the training everyone does a project on the subject they know well, but they are told to look at it in the light of all the new methods they have learned and suggest specific ways of improving their production efficiency. They are publicly examined on it.

[Konovalov] How many people have you trained so far, and what are the prospects for the active training method?

[Aganbegyan] The 17th group began training on 1 February. There have been approximately 25 people in each group. Not many, you might think, but each has had individual training. We don't just go through the motions. Many of those who have been on a course at the special department have not only improved work in their area, but have been promoted to higher posts, some of them becoming candidates of sciences and even doctors. We have set up an "association" for former students. Once every 3 years we meet and, as it were, continue our education by exchanging experiences. There are also annual symposiums and scientific and practical problems on individual topics for the different groups of graduates.

It is nice to be able to say that our graduates have benefited from their experience. They are reorganizing their subordinates' work on a modern footing and the teachers are doing the same with student training. Many are seeking to transform laggard enterprises. For example, Stanislav Matveyevich Zverev is a graduate of our special department. He is now general director of the "Ob" Leather Footwear Association in Novosibirsk. Like many of our students, he displayed a penchant for analytical work. With us he began to prepare and then presented a dissertation on improving production associations' management. He put his beliefs into practice and carried out organizational integration of the whole of production, from preparation of the rawhide to the production of footwear.

A year ago he boldly embarked on the extensive use of the collective contract. Two whole lines of fashion footwear were switched to the collective contract, the technical engineering personnel were also involved. It had an explosive effect: Labor productivity increased by 30 percent.

At the CPSU Central Committee plenum Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev spoke of the need to increase enterprises' autonomy and responsibility and step up their interest in end results. This matter is urgent. A machinery for enterprises to make the transition autonomously onto a footing of intensification is now more necessary than ever. This machinery offers scope for people's initiative and liberates labor collectives from persistent tutelage. It must be admitted that a present higher organization try to resolve many questions on behalf of the director and the labor collective, leaving extremely little scope for initiative. However, enterprise leaders need to be prepared for autonomy.

Active training methods are one of the most important means of molding leaders of the new type, capable of assuming the responsibility of changes in production and confident that these changes will be beneficial.

It is time we realized that teaching adults is just as important as teaching young people. It will certainly require effort, time and resources. In foreign business schools the development of the cheapest "game" costs $20,000 while a complex one can cost more than $100,000. It is clear that they will not come free in our country either. For 25 students we have 46 qualified teachers, doctors, candidates of sciences, and leaders of the institute's leading subdivisions, not counting the technical staffers who service the computers, for instance. However, if the capitalists do not grudge the resources to train business people by active methods, why do we think we can confine ourselves to lectures alone? In my view every leading scientific center should have a group for the active training of captains of production.

The folk saying goes: "Live a century, learn a century." In our century of the scientific and technical revolution, when the renewal of knowledge and equipment and the replacement of technologies are taking place at a headlong pace, this truth gains particular significance. First and foremost we must now train and retrain the leaders of production. It is simply economically advantageous.

## YOUTH COMMISSIONS DISCUSS PATRIOTIC EDUCATION

PM011418 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 30 Mar 85 Second Edition p 1

[TASS report: "Concern for the Young Generation; At the Commissions of the USSR Supreme Soviet Chambers"]

[Excerpt] A joint session of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union and Soviet of Nationalities Youth Affairs Commissions was held in the Kremlin on 29 March. The commissions examined the question of the work conducted in the North Osetian ASSR on the patriotic education of young people and their preparation for service in the USSR Armed Forces.

The reports by M.G. Tsagarayev, chairman of the North Osetian ASSR Council of Ministers, and L.I. Palazhchenko, leader of the deputies' Joint Preparatory Commission, and speeches by deputies noted that the republic's soviets of people's deputies, their ispolkoms, and trade union and Komsomol organizations, implementing the decisions of the 26th party congress, subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums, and the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On the 40th Anniversary of the Soviet People's Victory in the 1941-1945 Great Patriotic War" and are carrying out corresponding work under the leadership of party organs on the patriotic education of young people and their preparation for service in the USSR Armed Forces.

At the same time the work being done in the republic on the patriotic education and preparation of young people for military service needs to be further improved. Cliched approaches and formalism have not yet been eradicated everywhere, and forms and methods that have positively proved themselves and ensure the unity of the ideological, political, labor, patriotic, and international education of young people and the molding in them of high moral and psychological qualities are being inadequately utilized. The organization of young people's initial military training and physical education requires greater attention. Not all DOSAAF primary organizations are conducting defense work among the masses with the proper activeness, particularly in rural areas.

The commissions instructed the North Osetian ASSR Council of Ministers and local ispolkoms to take measures aimed at eradicating shortcomings, ensuring further increases in the level of young people's patriotic education, and more fully taking into account in this work the growth of tension in the international situation that has been caused through the fault of imperialism.

Taking part in the commission's work were V. V. Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; L. N. Tolkunov, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union; and T. N. Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

FEDORCHUK ATTENDS CONFERENCE ON MVD'S WAR ROLE

PM011403 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 28 Mar 85 Second Edition p 3

[Unattributed Report: "Courage and Determination"]

[Text] Staffers of the internal affairs organs fought alongside Soviet Army men and guerrillas during the Great Patriotic War. For showing courage and determination many were awarded the title of Hero of the Soviet Union and thousands received other high awards of the motherland. This was noted at an All-Union Scientific-Practical Conference held in Moscow on 27 March, devoted to the participation of international affairs organs and internal forces in the routing of the fascist German invaders.

Military historians, participants in the Great Patriotic War, and leading MVD workers delivered reports on the world historic significance of the Soviet people's victory and the role played in it by the Soviet militia.

The conference was addressed by V. V. Fedorchuk, USSR internal affairs minister.

SHEVARDNADZE ADDRESSES GEORGIAN CITRUS SESSION

LD021932 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 2 Apr 85

[Text] The severe frosts and heavy snowfalls that hit subtropical areas of Georgia at the end of the winter, caused considerable damage to warm-weather crops. The participants of republican conferences of citrus fruit growers, held in the Ilich Sovkhoz in the Gulripshskiy Rayon of Abkhaz and the Belozerskiy Sovkhoz in the Khelvachauri Rayon of Adzhar, drew up a program of practical measures to eliminate the damage and preserve the crop. Comrade Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee spoke at the conference.

## PRAVDA REPORTS UZBEK PARTY PLENUM DECISIONS

PM011121 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Apr 85 First Edition p 2

[Correspondent N. Gladkov report under the rubric "Party Committee Plenums Discuss Work With Cadres in Light of the CPSU Central Committee's Decisions": "Uzbekistan: A High Degree of Exactingness"]

[Text] Tashkent -- The question of work with cadres is particularly acute, significant, and topical for Uzbekistan's party organization. This idea formed the main theme of the report by I. Usmankhodzhayev, first secretary of the Republic's Communist Party Central Committee, and the speeches by plenum participants. It was noted from the plenum rostrum that much work has been done recently to improve the selection, placement, and training of cadres, to strengthen party and state discipline, and to improve the situation in the republic. Party committees have become more exacting in their approach to the assessment of the political, professional, and moral qualities of people promoted to leading work and have begun more resolutely dismissing those who have shown themselves incapable or who have compromised themselves by improper conduct.

A number of party obkom, gorkom, and raykom secretaries and leaders of ministries and departments were dismissed after the Republic Communist Party Central Committee plenum, which exposed serious shortcomings in national economic leadership and violations of the norms of daily life. Law enforcement organs were replenished with cadres: 9,000 people were assigned to them from labor collectives. Of those 9,000 people, 1,800 are Communists and 5,500 Komsomol members. Exactingness toward Communists, and particularly toward leaders, for the observance of the CPSU rules and the Leninist norms and principles of party life is increasing.

Yes, quite a lot has been done. But we must agree with Kh. Mamadzhanov, chairman of the "Leningrad" Kolkhoz in Namangskiy Rayon, who said from the plenum rostrum:

"The process of improving work with cadres cannot be considered over. So far we have purged ourselves of those whose actions and conduct have sullied the lofty name of Communist and leader. However, there are still quite a few leaders who are incapable of ensuring plan fulfillment or increasing output. Many party committees are still showing undue tolerance and liberalism toward them."

In addition, the plenum noted, some party obkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms pay lip-service to the idea of supporting the course that has been taken to improve the situation in the Republic, but are actually implementing it poorly and continue to show indulgence toward those who breach the CPSU rules and deviate from the norms of party ethics and morality. The Kugay Cotton Plant in Namangan Oblast, for example, produced false documents claiming that fiber worth R210,000 had been dispatched to textile enterprises. The prosecutor's office set rayon organs the task of bringing plant director A. Tadzhiyev to justice. The culprit continues to lead the enterprise, however.

The plenum exactingly discussed the style and method of leadership. There are considerable shortcomings there, too.

"It is the duty of party workers," A. Paygamov, first secretary of the Uzbekistanskiy Party Raykom in Fergana Oblast, stated, "to visit collectives as often as possible and study the situation at the grassroots level in greater depth.

But when is that possible? Each day we are required to provide a mass of different types of information, all manner of statistics and summaries. Commissions arrive and again there is a mountain of paperwork to be dealt with by instructors in charge of departments, working from dawn till dusk with no days off or holidays. Many of them cannot remember the last time they went to the movies or the theater or when they read a book. These people do not even have time to read the newspapers....

The plenum also noted that raykoms receive a large amount of resolutions from superior party organs. Some resolutions could be implemented directly at the work place, but no: it is mandatory that they are discussed at plenums and bureau sessions. If they are not discussed, people complain that the raykom is ignoring them. However, after all, the main thing is the final result, that is, whether the resolution is fulfilled or not.

The speakers firmly supported the CPSU Central Committee March (1985) Plenum's line of achieving greater exactingness and increasing responsibility for assignments.

"What many leaders lack," T. Gavrilova, a crane operator at the Tashkent Excavator Plant, noted, "is professionalism, exactingness, particularly toward themselves, and a sense of personal responsibility. Last year the plant did not fulfill the plan regarding a number of the most important indicators, which is primarily explained by the claim that many areas of production are staffed by incompetent and, in some cases, unconscientious people. To create the impression that things were going well, the enterprise's leaders resorted to misreporting and distorting statistics in the accounts. Plant director A. Makhmudov has been expelled from the party and dismissed from his job. Former chief engineer A. Pirogov has also been expelled from the party. Considerable blame rests with the plant's party organization and Communists for these failures, of course. However, surely a share of the responsibility is also borne by the Ministry of Construction, Road, and Municipal Machine Building, which failed to ensure the strict accounting of output?

An important question was raised at the plenum by K. Ivanushkina, a sewing-machine operator at the factory named for the 50th anniversary of the USSR in Karshi.

"Last year," she said, "our enterprise was even closed because it was producing extremely low quality goods. As a result, we experienced a shortfall in output worth almost R1 million and did not meet our annual plan. The factory also failed to meet its target in January this year. We lack skilled workers and specialists and the shortage of spare parts and raw materials has become chronic. Only one-third of the capacity of the factory's branch is being exploited. We have produced the same old style of shirt year in, year out. The question is who should bear responsibility for this? Republic Light Industry Minister M. Kurbanov and other sector leaders, for some reason or other, avoid meetings with workers when they visit the enterprise, and increasingly associate only with the leaders..."

The plenum paid particular attention to enhancing the role and prestige of primary party organizations. A great deal of work still has to be done here. In Khorezm and Fergana Oblasts, for example, many leaders have incurred party or administrative punishments, but less than one-third of the cases have been discussed in primary party organizations. Some party organizations continue to turn a blind eye to shortcomings, and the secretaries of party bureaus and party committees are frequently afraid of "falling out" with economic leaders.

The campaign to improve the situation in the republic and tighten up discipline, the plenum noted, is a campaign to achieve a high level of consciousness. The matter here depends directly on the correct selection of cadres. However, inefficient people are to be encountered among those who are engaged in educational work.

A recent discussion with ideological workers showed that some of them, including party committee secretaries in charge of this area, lack the requisite training. K. Yusupov, former secretary of the Karakalpak Party Obkom responsible for questions of ideological work, himself flagrantly violated moral and ethical norms and abused his official position.

The republic has recently achieved certain positive changes in a number of sectors of the national economy. Industry fulfilled last year's plan for the production and sale of the most important kinds of output. The quality of capital construction improved and the commissioning of fixed capital, housing, and social, cultural, and consumer facilities became more regular. The targets for the first 4 years of the 5-year plan for procurements of many kinds of agricultural products were met. The output of cotton fiber increased. However, as plenum participants acknowledged, there has not yet been a radical breakthrough in improving production efficiency and work quality, intensifying the economy, or speeding up scientific and technical progress.

The following conclusion was drawn: The republic party organization must be even more determined in implementing the line of tightening discipline and enhancing cadres' responsibility for production and social matters and for the correct solution of the key problems of socioeconomic development. The plenum participants expressed their confidence that the Communists and all the working people of Uzbekistan will make a worthy contribution to meeting this year's targets and the 5-year plan as a whole and will greet the 27th CPSU Congress with weighty achievements.

## PRAVDA EDITORIAL ON IMPROVING WORK WITH CADRES

PM021031 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Apr 85 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Improving Work With Cadres"]

[Text] The provisions of the Extraordinary March (1985) CPSU Central Committee Plenum mobilize the party, state organs and public organizations, and all components of the national economic machinery to achieve a decisive turn toward transferring the economy onto a path of intensification and the acceleration of Soviet society's socioeconomic development. A major role in this belongs to leading cadres, who are called upon to persistently implement party policy and uphold the interests of working people wherever they are entrusted and charged with doing so.

Work with cadres is constantly at the center of attention of party organizations. The most important sectors of economic and cultural building are now headed by ideologically committed, competent, well trained people with high moral and political qualities. But it must be taken into account that the novelty and complexity of the tasks being put forward and the people's increased standard of education and culture dictate heightened demands on the professional, ideological, and moral makeup of leaders. Much has been done, but even more remains to be done. It is from these standpoints that party committees' plenums are now examining questions of improving work with cadres in the light of the CPSU Central Committee's demands.

The main criterion by which the standard of leadership is assessed is the practical results. This acts as a focus for the leader's political maturity, his practical efficiency, and his ability to organize and educate people. From the plenums' platforms, we hear the names of the best workers, who invariably ensure the fulfillment of plans and socialist pledges. They are the people we must learn from and emulate. Their experience is a priceless asset, and it must be increasingly placed at the service of the common cause.

The truly modern leader is notable for his initiative, feeling for innovation, and ability to think and act in an economically literate way. He always recalls his lofty duty to the party and people and generously gives people his energy and talent.

The country rightly supports, encourages, and elevates such people.

However, there are workers of a different kind who are also mentioned at the plenums. They have a could not care less attitude to the task in hand, are always ready to justify themselves by "objective" factors, and do not back up their words with day-to-day organizational and political work. Why do such people sometimes remain in their posts for so long? The participants in the plenums are basically united in the opinion that the main reason is the slackening of exactingness in some party organizations in the selection, placing, and education of cadres.

Much of the problem begins with the reserve for promotion. This reserve exists nearly everywhere on paper. However, the trouble is that often it is only on paper. And when it comes to having to replace a worker, the reserve proves to be nonexistent. Hence the haste, lack of thought, and the notorious questionnaire approach, which leads to gross errors in the appointing of leaders.

It is very important, the plenums are noting, to improve work with the reserve in every way. It is necessary for the people selected for the reserve to be truly the most capable people, for them to be educated painstakingly and consistently taught the art of leadership, both by means of probationary work and by various other forms of improving qualifications. In promoting people, it is necessary to take more account of the opinion of the primary party organization and the labor collective, and to frankly tell people not only about their strengths, but about their weaknesses, so that they can try to rectify their shortcomings.

Educating a leader is a complex process. Many different factors come into play here. However, perhaps the most important is day-to-day party control, both from above and below. Control presupposes comradely assistance, timely support, practical advice, and, of course, a strict reckoning. Where people remember this, the leader fulfills his duties more successfully. There should be greater concern for increasing the role of primary party organizations in educating cadres.

It is well known what damage frequent changes of leaders can do to the cause. However, excessive tolerance when unskillful, indifferent people are in leadership posts is equally harmful. It was stated at the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee plenum that serious errors in work with cadres are being perpetrated at the republic's Ministry of Procurement. Here people are not always chosen for their practical, political, and moral qualities and there is a lack of proper exactingness. Workers who have compromised themselves are often protected and shielded from responsibility. All this creates an unprincipled, servile atmosphere, leads to various kinds of negative phenomena and abuses, and generally has a negative effect on the sector's work.

The plenums are also noting cases where it is considered "inconvenient" to send a person who has ruined a job or even broken a law to low-grade work. These so-called leaders are transferred from one post to another.

Imamov, the former chairman of Burayevskiy Rayon consumer society in Bashkiria, committed a crime -- he added hundreds of thousands of rubles to the report on the fulfillment of the trade turnover plan. And? The CPSU raykom bureau confined itself to severely reprimanding him, with an entry on his record card. Even after criminal proceedings against him in the people's court, he was not expelled from the party, but only struck off the register. This man, who had committed a fault, became chairman of another rayon consumer society, the Yanaulskiy.

The participants in the plenums formulate the issue thus: It is necessary to resolutely oppose any attempts to use official positions for personal ends and any disregard for our laws and for party and moral norms. The leadership worker is called upon always and in everything to set an example of honestry, lofty discipline, decency, and principle.

The number one task for every leader today is to organize the unconditional fulfillment of plans and socialist pledges for the year, to successfully complete the 5-year plan, and to make up lost ground where necessary. By improving work with cadres and increasing the leaders' responsibility for the task in hand, party organizations will ensure a fitting greeting for the 27th CPSU Congress.

## PRAVDA: PLETNEV ARTICLE ON POLITICAL ECONOMY

PM011015 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Mar 85 First Edition pp 2,3

[E. Pletnev article under the rubric "Questions of Theory": "Politico-Economic Compass of the Working Class" -- capitalized passages printed in boldface in original]

[Text] During the process of transferring the economy of mature socialism to the path of intensification, the CPSU assigns an important position to the improvement of its theoretical compass, the political economy, whose purpose is to provide realistic, and at the same time, mobilizing conclusions on the content, ways, and methods of implementing major transformations in the economy. In other words, the approaches which at first glance appear to be the most "skillful" ones fail to produce the necessary results without political economy, in circumvention of political economy, or as "substitutes" for political economy.

In particular, the question of the potential contained in the cognitive tools of political economy, and also the interpretation of political economy in both the "broad" and the "narrow" sense of the word, are among the topical questions. The interpretation of political economy primarily consists of elucidating the extent to which the breadth of political horizons and the degree of historicism impart to theoretical economic thinking the role of accelerator of the economy's development.

1.

Far too many people who have "done" political economy at the VUZ retain the impression that in its narrow sense it studies only one type of production, and in its broad sense, all types of production. This rather widely held opinion requires a much more precise definition.

As F. Engels established, political economy in the narrow sense emerged before the time when a truly broad sense was introduced into economic science. It is said in "Anti-Duehring" that political economy in its narrower sense developed in the 18th century, and shares all the merits and all the shortcomings of that time. As far as the first economists were concerned, the new science was not an expression of the economic relations and requirements of their time, but rather an expression of "eternal reason," of the eternal and immutable "nature of man." "But a careful examination proves," Engels said ironically, "that the man in question was simply the average burgher of that time, who was in the process of transformation into a bourgeois, while his nature consisted of the fact that he was engaged in production and trade against the background of the historically determined relations of that time." (K. Marx and F. Engels, "Works," Vol 20, p 155)

In other words, political economy in the narrow sense emerged as the political economy of the bourgeoisie and explained all economic relations from the historically limited standpoints of that class.

But the main charge which undermined and exposed the fundamental thesis of political economy in its narrow sense -- the thesis about the "perpetuity" of capitalism -- was provided by the accumulation and subsequent sharp manifestation of that system's irreconcilable antagonisms -- the periodically recurring economic crises and the systematically growing political actions by the proletariat and all working people.

Even the task of political economy -- to compose "scientific" prescriptions for the extraction of maximum profit -- was forced aside by the concern to embellish and promote the system of hired slavery. The classic bourgeois political economy started disintegrating as far back as 150 years ago, degenerating into a vulgar pseudoscience losing all traces of scientific nature. As V. I. Lenin stressed with the bourgeois scientists in mind, "NOT A SINGLE WORD spoken by ANY professor of political economy capable of producing the most valuable works in the sphere of factual and specialized research, can be believed once the issue revolves around the general theory of political economy." ("Complete Collected Works," Vol 18, p 363)

The beginning and deepening of the general crisis of capitalism turned into a chain of insuperable bouts of malaise in its theoretical platform -- political economy in the narrow sense. The bourgeois economic pseudoscience ceased calling itself political economy a long time ago, but it has not stopped obeying the class orders of imperialism, grandiloquently renaming this very system, which is disappearing from the stage of history, at times as "popular" or "planned" capitalism, at other times as a "system of social partnership," or as a "society of universal prosperity," or, finally, as the "great" society.

Faced with growing internal and external imperialist contradictions, the bourgeois political economy has been unable to offer anything else but the theory of "zero growth," according to which when economic expansion ceases, capitalism's antagonisms will also "freeze at zero." And what is the worth of bourgeois economists' zigzagging between recommendations to maintain employment by means of inflation and halt cost of living increases by means of dismissals and prescriptions to industrialists to expand capital investment despite rising bank interest rates?!

The only thing that can rival the clearly meaningless recommendations is the general ideological bankruptcy of political economy in the narrow sense, manifested in its virtual abandonment of the view of capitalism as the only possible economic system and in its attempts to provide an interpretation of real socialism. As long as bourgeois economists retained a hope of finding prescriptions for the rapprochement (convergence) of the two systems, they glibly discussed the supposed similarities between them.

But since real socialism has displayed increasingly boldly the features of the communist mode of production, political economy in the narrow sense has found that the socialist world not only has nothing in common with capitalism, but is actually moving toward replacing it. Hence the zealous way in which vulgar political economy has joined the anticommunist "crusade" and the struggle for the "loosening" and disintegration of real socialism. Political economy in the narrow sense has remained on the same side of the barricades as the capitalism which it extolls, but which is not, of course, eternal.

2.

Political economy in the broad sense was defined by F. Engels as the science of the conditions and forms under which production and exchange take place in different human societies. Political economy acquires its breadth of meaning not by mechanically including in its field of interest the most diverse methods of production, but by regarding the science's field of interest as being the law-governed replacement of one type of production relations by another. Research on this basis has turned into social criticism of capitalism, proving incontrovertibly that the accumulated preconditions of the new system can no longer be contained within the framework of capitalism.

In order to achieve this change of viewpoint it was necessary to overcome the narrowness of the extrahistorical bourgeois outlook and look at economic processes from the positions of the transformer-class, the revolutionary proletariat.

Political economy in the broad sense is the theoretical expression of the interests of the working class and its allies, all the working people. Having become the means of expressing the material and spiritual interests of the working people, political economy as a science rose to great heights, while its founders -- K. Marx and F. Engels -- became the recognized teachers and spokesmen of the aspirations of working people in the planet. "This is the political economy of the working class," F. Engels said about "Das Kapital." (Vol 16, p 381)

Having been given such a powerful spiritual weapon, the proletariat as a thinking class scaled new heights. Just before "Das Kapital" was completed, F. Engels wrote to August Bebel: "This is truly an unheard-of revolution in the whole of the old political economy. It is only thanks to this that our theory is acquiring an indestructible foundation and we will be able to conduct a victorious offensive on all fronts. As soon as the book is published, philistinism within the party will again be dealt a blow which it will remember for a long time to come. After all, the debate will then again primarily center on general economic questions." (Vol 36, pp 252-253)

The high standard of revolutionary politico-economic research and the sense of broad historicism in the economic works of K. Marx and F. Engels were firmly maintained and comprehensively developed in V. I. Lenin's brilliant works. Lenin's theory of imperialism proves incontrovertibly that monopoly capitalism is the highest, in other words the last, stage of bourgeois society, defines the historical position of state-monopoly capitalism, and reveals the machinery for the revolutionary shattering of capitalist society under the conditions of its general crisis.

Creating and struggling at the start of the era of mankind's transition from capitalism to socialism, V. I. Lenin channeled his titanic theoretical activity toward the creation of the political economy of the transition period and toward the fundamental elaboration of politico-economic principles of the first (socialist) and the supreme (communist) phases of the new system. He wrote "We value communism only when it is economically substantiated."

The CPSU has not only preserved the Leninist ability to correctly define the historical stages through which our society is passing, but has also augmented this art.

In its program documents, the CPSU proceeds from the premise that the PRODUCTION FORCES of developed socialism are distinguished not only quantitatively by their astronomical size, but also qualitatively by the acquisition of a new foundation -- the potential of the scientific and technical revolution. It is only under developed socialism that the potential of the scientific and technical revolution is revealed to its full extent, because its ultimate purpose is the shaping of the worker's comprehensively and harmonically developed personality and the worker's preferential development within the system of production forces. Under the conditions of developed socialism, we see the organic combination of the gains of the scientific and technical revolution with the advantages of socialist economic management.

It is difficult to overestimate the CPSU's theoretical and practical efforts for the improvement of the PRODUCTION RELATIONS of mature socialism and for their gradual evolution into communist relations. The party draws attention to the necessity to improve the system of social, and primarily economic, relations, and also to the importance of creatively applying the fundamental principles of socialist economic management. "This means," it was noted at the CPSU Central Committee Extraordinary March (1985) Plenum, "steadily implementing the planned development of the economy, strengthening socialist ownership, expanding the rights and enhancing the autonomy and responsibility of enterprises, and raising their interest in the end result of their work. This means ultimately subordinating the entire economic development to the interests of the Soviet people."

The comprehensive and intensive rapprochement of the two forms of socialist ownership of the means of production -- ownership by the whole people and group ownership -- with the tendency being for their fusion to culminate in single collective ownership, is the main avenue for the improvement of our economic system. The most progressive forms of production associations that are currently taking shape are the prototypes of the future communist associations of workers. It seems to me that, in terms of generic potentiality, we must recognize as communist primarily the production (science-and-production) associations which are being set up on the basis of actual, in other words intersectorial, collectivization of labor, and which, therefore, do not confine workers within the framework of a sector, a profession, or a specialized field.

The CPSU's theory and practice when approaching economic processes are distinguished by its reliance on the concept, elaborated by the party, of the unified national economic complex as a category of political economy and the basis of economic policy. The CPSU proceeds from the premise that the unified national economic complex, being a multi-faceted organism, does have its economic-geographical and administrative-legal aspects, but mainly takes the form of a systematically optimized system of intersectorial economic ties in production, distribution (and redistribution), exchange, and consumption.

The political economy of the working class is the only substantial theoretical foundation underlying the entire structure of economic management. The economic machinery of mature socialism itself can be efficient only if it HORIZONTALLY covers all sectors of the economy, without perpetuating any sectorial production conditions, while creating prerequisites for the emergence of new sectors. And VERTICALLY, the economic machinery must cover the economic interests of all management links. The division of economic management and interests in terms of micro- and macro-scales is alien to our political economy. The economic interest of workers at all management levels in the end results of production -- this is what must fuse together the interests of sectorial and inter-sectorial collectives.

This direct interest will be given scope only when distribution relations are freed of unearned incomes in the remuneration of workers of any rank with money or goods. And, of course, economic interest must not be reduced to simply material payments, but must also unfailingly include recognition and encouragement by society of correct solutions in the implementation of plan targets, choice of optimal economic management maneuvers, remuneration for the quality of economic operations, and so on.

The superiority of political economy in the broad sense over political economy in the narrow sense is obvious. But it cannot be attained automatically, as a result of man's belonging to the socialist world. Elevation to the broad spread of economic thinking in production relations that are being constantly and conscientiously improved requires efforts to consolidate this theoretical outlook, a constant struggle against sliding down to the positions of narrower interests and requirements, and against departmentalism and parochialism, and a tireless fight against bourgeois ideology.

Meanwhile, there are frequent and, unfortunately, by no means groundless accusations against our politico-economic thinking concerning its "elevation" to the heights of abstraction and its detachment from practice. This is why economic practice "does not favor" general theory and prefers to make do with more "handy" sectorial economic disciplines.

It is, after all, true that almost every sector (ministry) has its own sectorial "political economy" -- the economics of machine building, metallurgy, and light, food, timber, and other industries, let alone agriculture. Textbooks on these "economics" assure us in their very first pages that their field is the specific operations and forms of manifestation of the economic laws of socialism in the sector in question.

It is indisputable that the specific features of each production process must be known. However, is it possible to study the operation of the objective economic laws of society in its individual sectors? Is it possible to expect that, having acquired knowledge of the specific features of an individual production process, one can gain an impression of production as a whole? Hardly. But even this is not the main point.

As V. I. Lenin pointed out, "Political economy does not at all deal with 'production,' but with the social relations of people in production, with the social system of production." (Vol 3, p 53) And further: "Its subject is not at all the 'production of material values,' as is often said (this is the subject of technology), but the social relations of people in production." (Vol 2, p 195) The laws of political economy would remain unknown if we were to study them within the framework of individual sectors. This is because the nature of political economy in the broad sense is an overall intersectorial view of the economy.

This question is not only of theoretical, but also of major practical significance as regards the improvement of the system for managing the economy. Here we need to give priority to the national economic, statewide approach over the prevailing sectorial approach.

The growth of the sectorial principle in economic management has failed to solve the task of conducting a uniform technological policy, because technological progress is born primarily at the junctions between sectors. Instead, there has emerged a stronger tendency toward formulating sectorial economic interests and priorities which do not always coincide with the overall economic interests. Under conditions when the narrow departmental approach predominates, even the positive economic initiatives acquire an intrasectorial orientation. For example, the introduction of normative processing costs as the basic criterion of production efficiency eliminated the duplication of expenditure accounting, but generated a departmental tendency toward interest in increasing the sectorial expenditure of live and embodied labor. This runs contrary to the elementary principles of political economy, which call for the comprehensive growth of labor productivity.

This is why it is so important that, during the economic experiment currently under way, in which scores of industrial ministries with thousands of enterprises under their jurisdictions are participating, should more graphically bring forth the intershop, interplant, and intersector principle -- in brief, the politico-economic approach.

It would not have been possible to draw the conclusion about the intensification of the economic development of the society of developed socialism without the theory of political economy. From the viewpoint of political economy, the purpose of intensification is to cut down labor and material expenditure per unit of END result. But this reduction of specific costs can be attained only subject to additional initial expenses on the entire expected volume of production. The whole point is that, with the intensification of the economy, the growth of expenditure is outstripped by the growth of end result. And society misses a significant volume of benefits as a result of the irrational investment of additional resources.

People in our country often repeat: "There is nothing more practical than a sound theory." Marxist political economy is attractive through its revolutionary, logical, and scientific nature. This means that it is supremely practical. Its development, improved study, and practical application mean the mobilization of a vast internal reserve to accelerate our onward advance, and they therefore become an all-party, state task.

## RETIRING RSFSR DEPUTY PREMIERS THANKED

PM011407 [Editorial Report] Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian on 30 March 1985 in its First Edition publishes on page 2 an unattributed report entitled "Gratitude for Labor" which states that "the RSFSR Council of Ministers has expressed gratitude" to Vladimir Akimovich Demchenko and Aleksey Maksimovich Kalashnikov for their "many years of fruitful work in the post of deputy chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers and in connection with their retirement on pension."

## PRAVDA REPORTS KAZAKH CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM

PM021101 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Mar 85 First Edition p 2

[Own correspondent A. Petrushov report: "From the Kazakh CP Central Committee Plenum: The Demands of the Time"]

[Text] Alma-Ata -- As has already been reported, the recent Kazakh CP Central Committee plenum discussed the republic party organization's tasks in further improving work with cadres in the light of the demands of the 26th congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums.

"The CPSU Central Committee extraordinary plenum demonstrated once again the lasting unity of the party and the people, the monolithic cohesion of the CPSU's ranks, and the immutability of the course elaborated at the 26th party congress and the November (1982) and subsequent party Central Committee plenums," D.A. Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Kazakh CP Central Committee, observed in his report. "The thrust of the March plenum's principal guidelines is to constantly improve the economic mechanism and the style and methods of leadership, to tighten state, labor, and party discipline, and to increase cadres' professionalism and responsibility."

It was in the light of these demands that the report and speeches from plenum participants analyzed and evaluated the work with cadres carried out in the republic party organization. It was noted that the republic has recently markedly consolidated its cadre pool. More than 1.5 million specialists are now employed in Kazakhstan's economy. All leading cadres in party and soviet organs have higher education. One in two workers, moreover, are graduates of the CPSU Central Committee Academy of Social Sciences or the Higher Party School.

Great significance is attached to improving the selection, placement, and training of cadres. Questions of cadre work are discussed regularly by the party Central Committee, obkoms, gorkoms, raykoms, and primary party organizations. Increased attention is being paid to the ideological tempering of leaders, to broadening their political and cultural outlook, and to increasing professional expertise.

N. Golovatskiy, chairman of the "40 Let Oktyabrya" Kolkhoz; B. Shukurbekov, director of the Zadarinskiy Sovkhoz; A. Kulenov, director of the Ust-Kamenogorsk Lead and Zinc Combine, and many other leaders are devoting all their knowledge, experience, and talent to the common cause and know how to resolve the tasks to hand in a skillful and unstereotyped war.

The multifarious work with cadres and the improvement in the quality of their composition have made it possible to achieve marked successes. In the last 4 years the volume of marketable industrial output in the republic has increased by 13.6 percent. Output worth R765 million in excess of plan has been sold. More than 300 new enterprises, shops, and production units and almost 25 million cubic meters of housing have been commissioned.

Rural workers have met their 4-year rice supply target and have completed the 5-year plan target with respect to the supply of grain corn.

However, while paying tribute to achievements, the plenum participants focused their main attention on unresolved problems, of which there are still no small number. The level of mechanization and automation of production processes in industry is still low, highly efficient, resource-saving technology is being introduced only slowly, a lot of working time is wasted, and plan amendments continue to be tolerated. There are many shortcomings in construction work. Last year no new capacities were commissioned in oil extraction and refining, ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy, or light industry. Many medical establishments, preschool institutions, general educational schools, and vocational and technical colleges remained uncommissioned in the republic as a whole during these 4 years. There are also serious shortcomings in agriculture. A number of oblasts are behind in state procurements of grain, meat, milk, and certain other kinds of products.

Running through all the speeches was the idea that omissions in work with cadres and poor monitoring of the execution of decisions are the main reason for the shortcomings.

The Karaganda Party Obkom and its first secretary, A. Korkin, were severely criticized. Since the beginning of the 5-year plan the oblast's workers have experienced a shortfall of 260,000 square meters of housing, almost 4,000 kindergarten places, and 220 hospital beds. Even though construction questions have been examined at meetings of the oblast party economic aktiv, at a plenum, and no fewer than 16 times at obkom bureau sessions.

The more effective monitoring and verification of execution are, it was stated from the plenum rostrum, the more firmly established a businesslike atmosphere becomes. Slackness in monitoring and verification has been the cause of a fall in many indicators in Taldy-Kurgan Oblast. The party obkom and its first secretary, A. Tynybayev, are eliminating defects in the style and methods of leadership too slowly.

A superficial approach in work with cadres, speakers pointed out, leads inevitably to frequent replacement of workers and the promotion of inefficient people. More than half of the sovkhoz directors and kolkhoz chairmen in Kustanay Oblast have been replaced in a period of 3 years. As a result the oblast's agricultural production has fallen behind. Frequent reshuffling of cadres is being allowed in Tselinograd and Mangyshlak Oblasts and certain other oblasts, the Ministries of Agriculture and the Fruit and Vegetable Industry, the State Committee for the Supply of Agricultural Equipment to Agriculture, and the Main Administration for the Development of State Rice Farms.

Cases were cited indicating that the cadre pool is being poorly trained. This is happening because the opinion of primary party organizations and labor collectives is not always taken into account when promoting people. Work with the cadre pool is being particularly neglected in Dzhezkazgan, Uralsk, and Kzyl-Orda Party Obkoms and in a number of gorkoms and raykoms in Guryev and Turgay and some other oblasts. The inadequate standard of work with the cadre pool of the republic Central Committee's departments and secretariat was noted.

All forms of instruction, speakers observed, must help develop the required political outlook and new type of economic thinking in cadres. It is essential here to enhance the role of the Alma-Ata Higher Party School, the Marxism-Leninism universities, skill-improvement courses, and schools for the party economic and ideological aktiv.

The republic is training specialists with higher and secondary qualifications in 429 specializations.

However, there are serious shortcomings in educational establishments' work. There are places where elementary study discipline has not been established. On-the-job training of young specialists is poorly organized. The plenum pointed out that the Republic Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education (Minister K. Naribayev) and the Ministry of Education (Minister K. Balakhmetov) are not taking enough interest in raising the professorial and teaching staff's ideological and moral standards. Breaches of the rules when admitting students to educational establishments are still occurring.

The plenum participants made particular demands on leaders' moral qualities. The political, legal, and ethical standards of the republic's cadres are improving. An increasing number of leaders are tactful, considerate, and demanding in their dealings with people. However, instances of vulgarity, arrogance, high-handedness, and impatience regarding criticism are still not infrequent.

Since the beginning of the 5-year plan the republic has dismissed a number of gorkom and raykom party secretaries and rayispolkom chairmen for cause. This is a direct consequence of a lack of discrimination in selecting cadres and an absence of principled action with regard to those who violate party or state discipline. The Chimkent Oblast (First Secretary A. Askarov) was criticized in this respect. There has been an increase recently in the number of letters from the oblast citing instances of private-ownership tendencies and breaches of norms of morality and the law.

Severe criticism was leveled at S. Tanekeyev, chairman of the Kazakhstan Union of Consumer Trade Cooperatives, and N. Tanstyura, republic trade minister. Order in the safeguarding of socialist property has still not been instilled here. Previously convicted people are frequently accepted into posts of material responsibility in the consumer cooperative. The plenum demanded that the relevant party organs, Central Committee departments, and leaders in the services and trade sphere take requisite measures to improve work with cadres and reinforce this sphere with honest, decent people.

It is essential to be more determined in eradicating cases of abuse of office, nepotism, and careerism. Lack of self-criticism and conceit in the part of some leaders and their indulgence of toadying are doing a lot of harm to the cause.

The plenum adopted a resolution that notes that the Kazakh party organization, guided by Leninist principles, will continue to persistently improve its activity in selecting, placing, and training cadres, and to enhance their responsibility for the task in hand and their mobilizing role in the work to fittingly greet the 27th CPSU Congress.

## PRAVDA REPORTS KRASNODAR CPSU KRAYKOM PLENUM

PM021215 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Apr 85 First Edition p 2

[Correspondent K. Aksenov report under the rubric "Party Committee Plenums Discuss Work With Cadres in the Light of the CPSU Central Committee Decisions": "Krasnodar Kray: A High Measure of Exactingness"]

[Text] Krasnodar -- "The 1983 Party Kraykom Plenum exposed serious errors and omissions in work with cadres," G. Razumovskiy, first secretary of the Krasnodar CPSU Kraykom, noted in his report. "Much has been done since then to assert Leninist principles in cadre policy and to be more exacting toward those in responsible posts. Measures have been taken to eradicate subjectivism and nepotism when promoting people."

The kray's party committees began examining the problems of the selection, placement, and training of leaders in greater depth and more objectively. The kraykom plenum, which discussed the Gulkevichskiy CPSU Raykom's report and bureau sessions, formulated a precise line on this issue. All leaders now have special training and experience of practical work. Serious attention has been paid to cadres in the industrial and agricultural sectors of the economy, the services sphere, and other sectors.

The report and speeches by I. Dyakov, first secretary of Krasnodar CPSU Gorkom, V. Sergeyko, first secretary of the Leningradskiy Party Raykom, and others cited many examples of skillful work with cadres. Why, for example, does Novokubanskiy Rayon invariably strive for high results and successfully fulfill these plans? To a large extent it is because the most important areas of production there are headed by experienced, authoritative people who regard party and state discipline as law.

The following case was cited. In the recent past Krasnodar CPSU Gorkom was fairly criticized for omissions in work with cadres. Responsible posts here were sometimes filled by people not distinguished by their competence or ideological maturity. In order to rectify the situation the gorkom adopted a course designed to promote extensive publicity and take account of public opinion when selecting leaders, including middle-tier leaders. Candidates for promotion are now discussed at party committee sessions and at meetings where character references are given. Incidentally, dozens of candidates are rejected at labor-collective level.

Increased professionalism in work with cadres, implacability toward breaches of discipline, and high exactingness are having a beneficial effect on economic management results. The Kuban was deemed an All-Union Competition winner for its results last year. Industrial output worth R500 million above the plan was sold during the first 4 years of the 5-year plan. In 1984 rural workers produced 18 percent more output than the annual average for the last 5-year plan.

Much has been done. At the same time, the plenum also discussed in a principled way the unresolved tasks and the shortcomings and mistakes in cadre work. Some workers still work in an old-fashioned way and tend toward a bureaucratic style of management that relies on excessive paperwork. The result is a failure to meet plan targets by certain enterprises and breeches of contract commitments. There are many bottlenecks in construction. The keynote speaker and, in turn, V. Pobirashko, chairman of the "Primorskiy" Kolkhoz in Shcherbinskiy Rayon, N. Bobylev, leader of a link at the Kirov Kolkhoz in Korenovskiy Rayon, and others spoke with concern about the unresolved problems facing agriculture. In the past 4 years the state has had a shortfall of 750,000 metric tons of grain and a considerable amount of meat, sugar beets, and sunflowers.

Belorechenskiy, Korenovskiy, Krylovskiy, and a number of other raykoms choose to "reshuffle" cadres without concerning themselves very much with people's training. Consequently there are few experienced workers among farm leaders in those rayons.

In the past 2 years hundreds of leaders have been severely punished for various misdemeanors. As the facts show, however, some people have not learned much from these measures. You still find instances of distortion of information, window dressing, and embezzlement. Disrespect toward subordinates, conceit, arrogance, empty talk, and ostentation have not been eradicated. It was for offenses such as those that M. Morozov, first secretary of the Ust-Labinskiy Party Raykom, was dismissed from his post last year; V. Ulyanki, chairman of Lazarevskiy Rayispolkom in Sochi City, was expelled from the party; and a number of leaders of the Main Administration for Rice Paddy Construction in the Kuban were punished.

Speakers pointed out that there will be fewer mistakes made when promoting people to leading posts if primary party organizations work at this matter more objectively. At certain party gorkoms and raykoms promotion questions are sometimes settled by small groups of people and behind closed doors. It then often becomes clear that the new leader is poorly trained, extremely arrogant, or intolerant of criticism. Measures of influence then have to be applied. However, on other occasions people act without consulting the primary party organization. For example, the case involving Yenotkin, chief of the Gelendzhik Consumer Services Administration, has been discussed three times at party gorkom bureau sessions but not once in the organization in which he is registered.

The plenum participants also drew attention to the fact that certain Communists lack political maturity and a sense of duty. Is that not why people greet suggestions about a transfer to more difficult areas of work with reluctance: Why leave a familiar area and take on "unnecessary" concerns, they argue. The following example was cited. N. Gorovoy, first secretary of the Krasnoarmeyskiy Raykom, was offered a more responsible post. He turned it down, however, from purely personal considerations. He had forgotten his duty as a Communist and party discipline...

The resolution adopted by the Krasnodar Party Kraykom plenum directs Communists to comprehensively improve the system of the selection, placement, and training of cadres, to successfully complete the 5-year plan, and to provide a fitting greeting to the 27th CPSU Congress.

## LITHUANIAN CP HOLDS PLENUM ON WORK WITH CADRES

WA021000 Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 17 Mar 85 p 1

[Information report on 18th Lithuanian CP Central Committee Plenum]

[Text] The 18th Plenum of the Lithuanian CP Central Committee was held on 16 March in Vilnius. The plenum participants honored the memory of the outstanding figure of the Communist Party and Soviet state, K. U. Chernenko, with a moment of silence. The plenum discussed the question "On the Tasks of the Republic's Party Organization in Improving Work With Cadres in Light of the Requirements and Aims of the CPSU Central Committee." P. P. Grishkyavichus, first secretary of the Lithuanian CP Central Committee delivered a speech.

The following took part in the discussion: V. K. Mikuchyauskas, first secretary of the Vilnius Party Gorkom; Yu. A. Bazis, first secretary of the Varenskiy Party Raykom; Ya. I. Matskevich, lathe operator of the Vilnius Order of the Red Banner of Labor at the "Neris" Agricultural Machinery Plant; R. P. Rimaytis, first secretary of the Kaunas Party Gorkom; E. M. Urbonavichyus, general director of the Lithuanian Fish Industry Production Association; A. A. Ferensas, chairman of the Lithuanian Republic Council of Trade Unions; Ch. I. Shlizhyus, first secretary of the Klaipedskiy Party Gorkom; P. V. Ignotas, first secretary of the Lithuanian Komsomol Central Committee; B. M. Kachkus, chairman of the Panevezhskiy City Soviet of People's Deputies Ispolkom; V. I. Shidlauskas, director of the Shilutskiy Rayon "Zhemaychyu Naumestis" Sovkhoz.

The plenum adopted a detailed resolution on the above-mentioned question. The plenum also discussed information on the progress of the republic's party organization in fulfilling the resolutions of the June (1983) CPSU Central Committee Plenum and the 11th Lithuanian CP Central Committee Plenum on the further improvement of ideological and political-educational work.

The plenum discussed an organizational question.

V.Yu. Simnishkis was confirmed as the head of the Lithuanian CP Central Committee Department of Agriculture and Food Industry. With this the plenum concluded its work.

'COUNTERPROGAGANDA' WORK BY SHIPPING LINE PRAISED

LD020408 Moscow International Service in Russian 1200 GMT 31 Mar 85

[Text] Rearing ideological fighters. At the microphone of Radio Atlantic is Edgar Petrovich (Edlig), secretary of the party committee of the Latvian maritime shipping line.

[(Edlig)] Imperialism is not giving up its attempts to oppose the course of history and to hold up the progress of the world revolutionary process. With this aim, it attempts to make increasing use of psychological warfare against us, waging an extensive anti-Soviet propaganda campaign. In this, bourgeois ideologists hold nothing sacred, as the saying goes.

The seamen of the Latvian maritime shipping line work in the ports of many of the world's countries and come into direct contact with some of those who carry out the will of capital, various types of renegades and betrayers of their homeland. However, the Soviet man soon recognises these types and they receive the most resolute rebuff. However, tens of thousands of people visit the ships of the shipping line in the course of a year. Many people who are subjected to a stream of bourgeois propaganda know very little about Soviet reality or know about it in a distorted form. Internationalism, as a very important element in the Soviet way of life, facilitates the rapid transfer of conversations on board the ships into the channel of discussions and exchanges of opinions on the principle: How is it with us and how is it with you? This gives positive results and increases mutual understanding between people of various countries and various convictions.

This represents the mass level of counterrevolutionary work that is successfully conducted on board the line's ships under the guidance of the party organizations. For us, counterpropaganda is an extensive display of Soviet reality and way of life, the achievements of Soviet society in comparison with society where capital rules. This work is aimed at unmasking the enemies of peace and progress. That is precisely how the CPSU Central Committee June 1983 Plenum assessed the need for extensive counter-propaganda work.

In the Latvian shipping line, extensive work is being carried out to create and strengthen the system of counterpropaganda. Already about 40 lecturers have been trained to a good theoretical and methodical level. The ships' lecturers and propagandists receive the necessary aid in this work at seminars in the shipping line's party committee. Extensive use is made of the opportunities of the university of Marxism-Leninism at the Latvian Communist Party Central Committee and other forms of teaching and preparing the ideological aktiv.

Many publications of the central and republican periodical press have been issued to the ships. Discussion of questions concerning correct and effective information and methods of counterpropaganda work is carried out in the shipping line at scientific-practical conferences, during information days at the party committee, and via the newspaper LATVIYSKIY MORYAK, and in other forms.

The movement of peace supporters opposed to the forces of war and reaction is growing. In this one can clearly see the closeness of the position of the Soviet people and the majority of the working people of the countries of the world. This is a position of mutual understanding, a position of trust in the Soviet Union which constantly initiates peaceloving policies in relations among states.

Trust in the Soviet people is also manifested in the vast interest in the way of life of the Soviet seamen, in the Soviet people, their technology, culture, and art.

Here, in the most varied contacts, there is a large field for activity. Our ideological opponents fear open meetings and conversations with Soviet people. They have recourse to various bans and restrictions on contacts, fill the pages of the newspapers and the airwaves with all sorts of fabrications, slander and rumors. It is our common task to prevent any alien ideas and conduct from penetrating among Soviet people.

We are aided in this by Marxist-Leninist theory and the practice of socialist theory. This is facilitated by the high level of education, political awareness, and culture of our people who are capable of giving a rebuff to any encroachment on the gains of socialism in our country.

## TURKMEN SSR COUNCIL OF MINISTERS CHAIRMAN DEMOTED

WA022007 [Editorial Report] Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian on 1 March 1985 carries on page 1 a 50-word announcement that Ch. S. Karryev was named the chairman of the Turkmen SSR State Committee on Prices. The report was signed on 28 February by B. Yazkuliyev, chairman of the Turkmen SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and by O. Nazarova, secretary of the Turkmen SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

On page four of the same paper, there is a 50-word announcement that Ch. S. Karryev was freed from his duties as chairman of the Turkmen SSR Council of Ministers in connection with his transfer to other work.

## BRIEFS

VILNIUS CITY OFFICIALS ELECTED -- The first session of the Vilnius City Soviet of People's Deputies was held today, it examined organizational problems. Vileikis was elected chairman of the soviet's executive committee; Kaconas was elected first deputy chairman; Balcevicius, Ceplejiene, Pilkauskas, Rumyantsev, and Motulas were elected deputy chairmen. Rinkevicius was elected secretary of the executive committee. [Summary] [Vilnius Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 24 Mar 85 LD]

LATVIAN SUPREME COURT ELECTED -- A session of the Latvian SSR Supreme Soviet of the 11th convocation, which has now ended, elected the Latvian SSR Supreme Court, ratified the decrees of the Presidium of the Republican Supreme Soviet, and passed corresponding laws. [Text] Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 30 Mar 85 LD]

SUPREME SOVIET AWARD TO TITARENKO -- By decree of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Aleksey Antonovich Titarenko, second secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, has been awarded the title of Hero of Socialist Labor with the presentation to him of the Order of Lenin and the Hammer and Sickle Gold Medal, for his great services to the Communist Party and the Soviet state and in connection with his 70th birthday. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 29 Mar 85 LD]

AWARD TO ALEKSEY RYBAKOV -- The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has awarded Aleksey Mironovich Rybakov, first secretary of the Pskov Oblast Committee of the CPSU, the Order of Lenin. In this way his great services to the Communist Party and the Soviet State, as well as his 60th birthday, have been marked. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 31 Mar 85 LD]

## SUPREME COURT VIEWS LAWS ON CONSUMER GOODS

LD021423 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 2 Apr 85

[Text] A regular plenum of the USSR Supreme Court began today in Moscow under the chairmanship of Comrade Terebilov. It will examine a number of topical questions of significance for the resolution of national economy tasks. Among them is the matter of the courts' application of legislation assigning responsibility for production of poor-quality, substandard, or unfinished goods by industrial enterprises, and also for the production of such goods for sale in trading enterprises. Taking measures to improve the quality of consumer goods production is one of the main directions for successfully putting into practice the program for our country's economic and social development country worked out by the CPSU and the Soviet state. The correct implementation of justice in the aforementioned class of cases is called upon to promote stronger state and production discipline, to eliminate damage to the socialist economy, and to protect the lawful interests of consumers.

## OIL, GAS PRODUCTION IN EASTERN SIBERIA VIEWED

LD281213 Moscow TASS in English 0957 GMT 28 Mar 85

[Text] Novosibirsk March 27 TASS -- By the end of this century Eastern Siberia will have moved up to the third place in the USSR after Western Siberia and the regions along the Volga as regards oil and gas output, said Academician Abel Aganbegyan, director of the Institute of Economics and Industrial Management of the Siberian Branch of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR.

Speaking with newsmen, he pointed out that Eastern Siberia has almost twice as large geologically potential oil and gas fields than Western Siberia. Yet, geological work involves by far greater difficulties in Eastern Siberia, since permafrost there is almost two kilometres deep and the geological structure of the platform is complex. Therefore it is necessary to develop for Eastern Siberia different methods for search and prospecting for oil and gas deposits.

Aganbegyan said that in 1984 a 6,519-metre deep well, Siberia's deepest, has been sunken in Yakutia. It has provided valuable geological information and provided proof of feasibility of abyssal drilling in the permafrost zone, where big concentrations of hydrocarbons are possible.

Two new gas fields were struck in Yakutia in 1984 and drilling is in progress in ten new areas. In two of them commercial gas flows have been obtained. At the present time prospecting for oil is being prepared for commercial extraction.

Aganbegyan said that at the initial stage it is planned to refine oil at small intermediate plants, the first of which are to be commissioned already next year. Then the construction of a modern oil refinery is to get underway in the city of Lensk (in the south-west of Yakutia).

The construction of such works, Academician Aganbegyan continued, will make it possible to end the expensive carriage of petroleum products to Yakutia and some areas of the neighbour regions. Each tonne of locally produced petroleum products will cost almost 66 per cent cheaper than those brought from other areas, as the seasonal character of supplies nowadays makes it necessary to stockpile an annual reserve of petroleum products and run huge storages. It will be possible to organise large-scale output of oil and its processing in the west of Yakutia.

In the past it was planned to supply gas from Yakutia to the Far East through a powerful pipeline, the academician said. Now the situation has changed. The field tapped off the shores of Sakhalin is capable of meeting one hundred per cent of the demand of the Far East for gas. In the opinion of Siberian scientists, gas from Yakutia is to be supplied to mills and factories in the Yakutsk region which already has several big energy industrial complexes. It is also proposed to make rational use of gas directly in Yakutia.

ALL-UNION SESSION FOCUSES ON ECONOMIC EXPERIMENT

LD021908 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0001 GMT 2 Apr 85

[Text] An All-Union Scientific-Practical Conference is being held in Moscow on current problems of further improving the planning and economic levers of management of the national economy. Our correspondent interviewed a conference participant, head of chair of Khabarovsk Polytechnic Institute, Gennadiy Georgiyevich (Zeletey):

[(Zeletey)] At the March CPSU Central Committee Plenum the need was pointed out to steadily improve the economic mechanism and the whole management system. The participants in the conference are exchanging ideas on how to carry out these tasks. Questions of further improving planning, financial and credit levers, the education system, material incentives, and financial autonomy are being discussed. Special attention is being given to an analysis of the outcome of the wide-scale economic experiment being carried out in the country. The debates show that the preliminary results of the experiment are positive. Discipline in contract improved, effectiveness of production rose, and conditions for solving social questions have been enhanced. This is also apparent from the example of those Khabarovsk Kray enterprises that are working under the new conditions. Therefore, special attention is being given by the conference participants to questions of further expansion of the sphere of activity of the experiment and the solution of those problems emerging during its implementation.

In particular, so far, in the framework of the experiment insufficient attention is being given to financial autonomy. This sphere excludes brigade contracting, which, as experience shows, considerably enhances the labor activity of members of the collective and makes them conscientious participants in the management of production. So the speeches of many participants in the conference were devoted to questions of further development of the system of financial autonomy relations.

Contracts Discussed

LD022322 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 2 Apr 85

[Text] An All-Union Scientific Practical Conference on topical problems involved in the improvement of planning and economic levers of management of the national economy is continuing in Moscow. Assistant Professor Sergey Aleksandrovich (Yuzebchuk), the learned secretary of the conference, comments on one of the most important questions discussed at today's plenary sessions:

[Begin (Yuzebchuk) recording] One of the central problems involved in improving economic machinery is the improvement of contractual relations between enterprises and sectors of the national economy. In order to tackle this problem, a range of measures have already been carried out during the wide-scale economic experiment. These measures have already produced positive results. However, a great deal more still needs to be done in order to improve the balance of economic ties based on contractual commitments.

There is a need for organizational measures, in particular measures to further concentrate our industrial and agricultural production by enlarging the size of socialist enterprises. This will raise delivery quotas and expand long-term transit ties between consignors and consignees. This will unquestionably make an immense impact on the national economy.

It is also necessary to improve quota documentation. Incentives provided for officials and managers of enterprises should be geared, first and foremost, to honoring of contracts for delivery. At the present time some enterprises that do not honor such contracts will receive bonuses, which may even be more than allowed for by the plan, through fulfilling other aspects of the enterprise's activities, for example through reducing prime costs and carrying out work involving new equipment. The implementation of a range of measures aimed at improving contractual ties is, unquestionably, an important factor, which will make it possible to raise our economy to the highest world levels of productivity for public-sector labor. This was stressed at the March CPSU Central Committee Plenum. [end recording]

INTRODUCTION OF MICROCOMPUTERS IN SOVIET SCHOOLS

LD312234 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1430 GMT 31 Mar 85

[Text] As we have already reported, pupils in the ninth grade of the country's secondary schools will, as of 1 September this year, begin studying a new course on the basics of informatics and computer technology.

Here is what Professor Vadim Makariyevich Monakhov, director of the Institute of Teaching Content and Methods of the USSR Academy of Pedagogical Sciences, had to say in an interview with our correspondent Vladimir Nazarov.

[Monakhov] A new era is opening up in the computer processing of knowledge. The main goal that we are establishing is that in just a few years, this cannot be done overnight -- I think informatics will be introduced in schools and the extensive introduction of computers will serve to ensure a considerable increase in the quality and efficiency of teaching. There will be a major review of the methods for teaching individual subjects, because the computer provides wonderful opportunities for increasing the visual content of teaching, reducing the time taken to master various material, acquiring knowledge and habits in a completely new way.

For us scientists this is not unexpected. We have been moving toward this for many years. In 1960, study of computer programming first began in the USSR in Moscow School No 4-44, by pupils in the ninth grade. True, this was a school specializing in mathematics. Textbooks were written on programming for mathematical schools in the 1960's. In 1973, a section on algorithms and programming appeared in the textbooks for the eighth grade. Thus, every year 4 million eighth-grade pupils in the USSR have learned the basic concept of an algorithm, programming, and of how a computer works in general.

Now we must ensure in principle that all pupils know what a computer is, and its role in contemporary society, in contemporary production. At present it seems to be acceptable to somewhat overstate the possibilities of microcomputers. Therefore, in our course we want to show not only their possibilities but also, to put it crudely, their limitations, to show what is impossible for the computer. I would just like to note that the modelling possibilities of the computer are quite fantastic.

[Nazarov] What do you expect from the pupil who completes this course? That is, what will he be able to do?

[Monakhov] The course essentially reveals three fundamental tasks or concepts of contemporary science: information, algorithm, and computer. [as heard] Therefore, in this course a pupil will acquire the ability to understand what information is, how to work with it, how to store it, how to transmit it, and how to make use of it. Whereas, before the computer age in the school, one can already say this, the richest source of information for pupils was textbooks, now computers, naturally with memory banks, are an unlimited storehouse of the knowledge accumulated by mankind over the whole history of his development. They make it extremely easy to gain access to this information and to this knowledge. A pupil with a computer becomes intellectually stronger. For the computer, if we simply learn to address it, this is a very minor task; [as heard] the main thing is that whatever subject, whatever branch of knowledge the pupil enters, he should know that he can deepen his knowledge and obtain extensive information by turning to the computer.

[Nazarov] That is, a link is already being formed between the school and the future working life of the pupil, because one cannot even think of technical progress, the progress of our economy, without electronics at any production plant.

[Monakhov] Absolutely, I would even think that at work, at home, and at leisure our pupils, in 5 or 10 years' time, will inevitably come into contact with computer technology, and this will be an essential component of their preparation for life. The young will be extremely handicapped without this ability.

This course is being introduced starting in the ninth grade. It will take 2 years, in the ninth and tenth grades. This teaching program has already been developed. Its aims have already been clearly set, that is, the level of computer literacy that every schoolchild in the USSR should reach. The program has been adopted. First of all, the textbook will be prepared, but now much work is being carried out to choose which computer will be in the schools. We have more schools than any other country in the world and, therefore, we must not just choose the computer that is most acceptable for the schools, work on which will ensure the acquisition of all the necessary habits; it is more important that our industry be able to produce this computer rapidly and on a serial basis and that there should be a sufficient numbers of computers. The most important thing, of course, is not the computers that will be delivered to the schools, but their software. In the same way that we produce large-scale editions of textbooks for Soviet schools, as a rule in editions of 4 million, in the same way we must produce large editions of packages of applied programs.

I have just returned from Britain, where I underwent a sort of training in an international study group of heads of public education bodies connected with the introduction of computers in various countries, and I would like to note that I had the opportunity to get acquainted in great detail with all the packages of teaching programs, -- the study programs of the British firms Acorn, Sinclair, and others -- and I would like to note that as a Soviet pedagogue I found that many of these programs would not be suitable to introduce into our schools, either because these were uninteresting programs from the didactic point of view or they were very schematic and static programs that would do nothing to enhance the lesson. There were very few really effective programs. Therefore, we are faced with the vast task of developing our own software, which, in accordance with the study program of our schools...

[Nazarov, interrupting] Surely it will be necessary not only to envisage the packages of programs but also the cadres that will teach the pupiles.

[Monakhov] Yes, these will be the teachers of mathematics and physics who will undergo course training prior to 1 September, in which they will be informed of all the concepts of the course program. They will receive the textbooks they will use after 1 September to teach the children. But the most important this is, of course, not the theoretical training of the teacher; the teacher will undergo the most intensive practice working with the microcomputer so that he will be able to use technical language, be intimately acquainted with the computer, will understand all the subtleties in the programming, and be able to demonstrate all of its capabilities. I think the correct use of computers is a major task for the Soviet teacher.

## BRIEFS

LITHUANIAN TELEVISION TECHNOLOGY -- Vilnius, 22 March (TASS) -- Reportages from the World Youth and Students Festival in Moscow will be relayed by television to the whole world with the aid of a new type of "Magnoliya" mobile television station. The television plant at Siauliai in Lithuania's industrial center has started to produce them. A pilot model was demonstrated at the telecom exhibition in Geneva and was highly praised by experts. Through the use of the latest technology the manufacture of television sets in Lithuania has risen by 35 percent, and in the case of color sets, threefold, in the present five-year plan. [Summary] [Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1130 GMT 22 Mar 85 LD]

ADMIRAL GORSHKOV CITES SOVIET NAVAL POWER

AU291807 Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 28 March 85, pp 1 3

[Article by Admiral Sergey Gorshkov, commander in chief of the USSR Navy and USSR deputy minister of defense: "The Defense of Socialism Is an Objective Necessity;" dispatched through NOVOSTI]

[Text] The defense of the working people's achievements is an objective necessity. Vladimir Ilich Lenin used to say: "Every revolution is worth something only if it is capable of defending itself."

It is a well-known fact that the first foreign policy action of the state of workers and peasants born as a result of the Great October Socialist Revolution in 1917 was an appeal to the peoples and governments of the countries participating in World War I to stop the military actions and to begin peace negotiations. However, this appeal was rejected. One of the reasons for this rejection was the fact that the imperialist states had set a goal for themselves: to destroy the Soviet regime, to restore the capitalist regime. For the implementation of this goal, they rendered comprehensive support to the forces of the counterrevolution within the country and sent their armies into combat against the young Soviet Republic.

Only a strong, well-equipped, regular army was capable of resisting the pressure of counterrevolution within the country and from abroad. The Communist Party and the Soviet Government, under the leadership of V. I. Lenin, did everything within their power to establish such an army. The attempt to suppress the first workers and peasants state in the world ended in failure. Surrounded by the attention and care of the party and people, the Soviet Army and Navy, in the process of their development, became a powerful force, capable of successfully accomplishing their patriotic and international duties. On several occasions, our Army resolutely resisted the provocations of the imperialists, who tried to test the defense power of the Soviet Union with the strength of arms. In particular, this happened during the 1929, 1938, and 1939 periods at our far eastern borders. Each time the Red Army and Navy came out victors from these battles against armed-to-the teeth aggressors.

The most severe trial for the Soviet people and their Armed Forces was the Patriotic War against the Hitler fascist aggressors in the 1941-45 period.

In order to achieve the victory, the Soviet people were compelled to devote and mobilize all their efforts, as well as to fully utilize the economic, political, social, ideological, and military resources avilable to the Soviet socialist system. The Soviet Armed Forces proved capable of resisting the pressure of the most powerful imperialist army and to inflict blows upon it that resulted in a disaster for Hitler's Germany and for its allies.

From the very first days of the war, the Soviet soldiers firmly resisted the enemy. Defeating his elite divisions, the Soviet fighting men accomplished miracles of courage, manly strength, and resilience. After having exhausted the enemy in combat of a defensive nature, the Soviet Army defeated the Hitler-fascist troops at Moscow, and later on, at Stalingrad, Kursk, and on the Dnepr River, destroying the main part of the fascists' forces and equipment. The strategic initiative definitely passed into the hands of the Soviet troops, who held it until the end of the war.

Along the path toward victory, the Soviet Armed Forces conducted an entire series of successful strategic and front operations and offensives, which ended with the defeat and flight of the fascist aggressors from the Soviet territory.

They played a decisive role in rescuing the peoples of Austria, Albania, Bulgaria, Hungary, Norway, Poland, Romania, Czechoslovakia, and Yugoslavia from fascist occupation. The operations ended in the final defeat of the fascist coalition, which also resulted in the German nation's salvation from nazism.

Throughout the entire period of the war, the Soviet Navy fought side by side with the Army and accomplished important tasks in defensive and offensive operations, making its considerable contribution to victory. Our Navy defeated the sea power of the enemy in the Bering, Baltic, and Black Seas, ensuring the resistance of the strategic flanks of our ground forces on the front.

During the war, Soviet sailors destroyed more than 1,000 enemy combat ships, and many hundreds of transport cargo ships carrying troops and military equipment. The supreme commander in chief, Y. V. Stalin, stated as follows in his order of the day: ..."The Soviet sailors, throughout the 4 years of war, have written new pages, adding them to the book of Russian naval glory. The Navy has fully accomplished its duty to the Soviet motherland."

The historic world victory of the Soviet people over the striking force of imperialism -- German fascism and Japanese militarism -- whose 40th anniversary we are preparing to celebrate with all progressive mankind, is a convincing demonstration of the fact that any attempt to resolve the historical controversy with socialism with the help of military force is inevitably doomed to total failure.

The Soviet people, guided and inspired by the Communist Party, not only defended the freedom and independence of their motherland, but played a decisive role in rescuing all mankind from the threat of a fascist oppression. The progress of the war and its outcome once more proved that the USSR had established itself as a powerful state forever.

The Soviet people is a peaceful country. [sentence as published] Its Armed Forces have never threatened anyone; they have never been the first to raise their swords against any other state or nation. They are watching over the Soviet people's peaceful labor, over the interests of the socialist countries.

The reactionary circles of imperialism, and, above all, of the United States, as well as the other NATO member-states obediently following them, would like with the strength of arms to defeat socialism and establish their hegemony over our planet. The chief threat against peace now stems from the militarist foreign policy of the United States, where military expenditures are growing at an unprecedented rate, where weapons systems, including space weapons and new strike weapons, are being developed. The United States possesses new medium-range missiles directed against the Soviet Union and the socialist community member-countries; it is creating ever growing new military bases along the borders of the Soviet state. All this results in a dangerous situation, with the threat of military aggression.

Under these circumstances, the CPSU and the Soviet Government, concentrating their efforts on the implementation of the glorious plans of communist construction, waging an indefatigable struggle for the peoples' peace and security, are forced to adopt reciprocal measures for the comprehensive consolidation of the country's defense power, for increasing the power of the Soviet Armed Forces.

The chief basis of the combat power of the Soviet Armed Forces under the present-day conditions, the basic factor for stopping the aggressors, are our strategic nuclear forces consisting of the units and groups of units of the Strategic Rocket Troops, as well as of the Navy and Air Force. The establishment of these branches of service was a reciprocal measure corresponding to the threat represented by the United States.

These forces are developing and improving in conformity with the existing agreements and treaties, and are capable, of promptly striking a devastating, reciprocal blow against the aggressor under any circumstances.

In the postwar period, the danger from seas and oceans greatly increased for the USSR. The United States established the aggressive NATO bloc, which was joined by states with powerful navies capable of striking at Soviet territory and at the socialist community member-countries.

The threat from seas and oceans provoked the necessity of the Soviet Union strengthening its defense, not only from the land, but also from the sea. In order to resist strikes from these directions, the Soviet fleet was created. Today, the Soviet Union has a strong Navy possessing everything necessary to resist the aggressor and to guarantee the state interests of the Soviet Union at sea.

The units and groups of units of the Navy are an inseparable part of the Soviet Armed Forces. Thanks to nuclear submarines equipped with various missile and torpedo equipment, our Navy is capable of fulfilling operational and tactical tasks in sea combat with great efficiency.

The men of the Army and fleet are successfully mastering the modern, complicated combat equipment and arms, perfecting the devices necessary for operating them, and ensuring their proper functioning. Particular attention is devoted to combat equipment under the conditions of the energy's highly accurate complexes, new reconnaissance equipment, radioelectronic weapons, and automated systems for guiding arms and forces.

Marshal Sergey Sokolov, USSR minister of defense, pointed out the following: "The soldiers today have no greater duty and task than those of mobilizing all their efforts, energies, and willpower...to ensure their permanent combat readiness...for the prompt accomplishment of their combat tasks...."

The Soviet Army and Navy are accomplishing their tasks, involving great responsibility, in defending socialism side by side with the Armies of the other socialist countries belonging to the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces, our defense alliance; and as the "Shield-'84" exercises demonstrated, they are capable of guaranteeing the collective security of the socialist community.

GENERAL GOVOROV ATTENDS C. ASIA TROOP EXERCISE

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[Own correspondent Lieutenant Colonel A. Ladin report: "Encouraged By Their Skills"]

[Text] Red Banner Central Asian Military District -- In order to block the way of the "enemy," which had broken through the defenses, subunits of the motorized rifle regiment where officer V. Reshetnev serves were required to carry out a long march across rugged terrain. Showing high skill, the personal overcame the great distance and prepared excellently for the encounter with the "enemy," against whom a sudden strike was inflicted. Army General V. Govorov, deputy defense minister and USSR Defense Ministry chief inspector, who was attending the exercises, made a high assessment of the driver-mechanics' troop-movement skills. The officers' fine professional training was noted.